

**RECORDS IN THE  
BRITISH PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE  
RELATING TO SOUTH CAROLINA**

**VOL. 6**

**1711 - 1716**

**MICROFILMED •**

**BY**

**WM. L. McDOWELL**

Vol. 6

B P R O Carolina Prop. B 2 Vol 5 pp 6-9

17 January 1710/11

William 2d Craven Platatin. Henry Duke of Beaufort  
John Lord Carteret. Maurice Whalley Esq<sup>r</sup> Sir John  
Colleton Bart. John Dawson Esq<sup>r</sup> and The Rest of the  
True and Absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province  
of Carolina. To all to whom These Presents shall come  
Greeting

Whereas by a Royal Charter bearing date the 30<sup>th</sup> day of  
June in the 17<sup>th</sup> Year of the Reign of King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> There is Granted  
to Us our Heirs and Assignes full and Absolute Power and Authority  
to make Erect and Constitute within the said Province and Territory  
such and so many Sea ports Harbours Creeks and other places for  
Discharge and Unloading of Goods and Merchandizes out of Ships  
Boats and other Vessels & for Lading of them in such and so many  
Places and with such Jurisdictions privileges and Franchizes as  
to Us shall seem most Expedient. And that all and Singular y<sup>e</sup>  
Ships Boats and other vessels which shall come w<sup>t</sup> Merchandizes and  
Trade into the said Province or Territory or shall Depart out of the  
same shall be Laden and Unlade at such ports only as shall be  
Constituted by Us the Lords Proprietors of the Province aforesaid  
Our Heirs and Assignes and not elsewhere any Use Custom or any  
thing to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding And whereas  
Several Merchants have applyd themselves to Us at a Board held  
at Craven

1711 - 1716

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at Craven House on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of April 1709 and also several of the  
Inhabitants of that part of the Province of Carolina have Represented to  
Us the several and great Conveniences and Advantages that may  
accuse to Her Mat<sup>t</sup> Subjects in General by Constituting and Erecting  
a port upon the River called Port Royal in Granville County being as  
they alledged y<sup>e</sup> most proper place within the said Province for  
Ships of Great Burden to take in Masts pitch Tar Turpentine and  
other Naval Stores for the use of her Majestys Fleet and which may  
be purchased by such Merchandizes and Comodities only as are  
of the Growth Production and Manufactory of Her Majestys King-  
dom of Great Britain We therefore being desirous to render the  
Province of Carolina as usefull as may be to this Her Maj<sup>t</sup> King-  
dom of Great Britain and also considering what Great Tracts of  
Land are lying upon the said River of Port Royal which may  
afford great Quantities of Naval Stores have given directions for  
the Building a Town call'd Beaufort Town upon the said River  
and pursuant to the said power granted to us by the said  
Charter and Patent have Erected Constituted and Appointed the  
said Town upon the said River Port Royal within the said  
Province of Carolina to be a Sea port for the Discharge and Un-  
lading of any Goods Merchandizes or Wares out of any Ships  
Boats or Vessels whatsoever and for Lading the same again but  
with such Jurisdictions Priviledges and Franchizes as to y<sup>e</sup>  
Sea port of Charles Town or any other Sea port within y<sup>e</sup> said  
Province

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province of Carolina shall in any wise belong or appertain provided  
always that all ships and vessels whatsoever coming into or going  
out of the said port upon the River of Port Royal aforesaid and  
Lading or Unlading any Goods or Comodities there and the  
Masters and Commanders thereof and their Ladings shall be  
subject and liable to the same Duties and Visitations Searches  
penalties and Forfeitures as any ships and their Ladings  
and any Commanders and Masters of ships are subject and  
Liable to by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament relating  
to Trade and Navigation in any other sea port whatsoever  
in any of Her Majestys Provinces Colonies or Plantations in  
America Given at Craven House under Our Hands and Seals  
this 17<sup>th</sup> day of January Anno Dom 1710

Craven Platckn

Beaufort

Carteret

M. ashley

J. Colleton

J. banson

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B P R C Carolina Prop. 4 B 2 Vol 5 pt 10

31 Jan 4 1710/11

Item dm

A Commission and Instructions was signed to Nevill Low  
Esq. to be Secretary of North Carolina which is the same  
Mutatis Mutandis as in Carolina 3<sup>rd</sup> Book folio 226 and 227

B.P.R.O. Proprietary B2 vol 9. —

Q10.

At the Court at St. James 9<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>th</sup> 1711

Present

The Queens most Excell<sup>l</sup> Ma<sup>ry</sup> in Council

The R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Proprietors of Carolina having their Certificate this day read at the Board represented to Her Ma<sup>ry</sup> That by virtue of Letters Patents Granted to them by His late Ma<sup>ry</sup> King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> They have upon the death of Major Edward Bynde Nominated and appointed Charles Craven Esq to succeed him in the Government of that province being a person of Integrity and Capacity well affected to Her Majestys Government: and every way well qualified for that Trust and is now in the said province and therefore humbly recommended him to Her Ma<sup>ry</sup> for her Royal approbation according to the late Act of Parliament made in such case It is ordered by Her Ma<sup>ry</sup> in Council. That it be and it is hereby referred to the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to consider of this Matter and Report their Opinion therein to Her Ma<sup>ry</sup> in Council with all convenient speed

John Lovell

Rec<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>th</sup>  
Read 21 do } 1710

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To the Queens most Excellent Majestie

These are with humble subission to certifie that your Ma<sup>ry</sup> most loyal  
Subjects the Lords proprietors of Carolina by virtue of the Letters patents from your  
Royal Uncle King Charles the second of blessed memory have upon the death of  
Major Edward Synte our late Governor of Carolina in America nominated and  
Appointed Charles Craven Esq; to succeed him in the Government of that Province  
being a Person of Integrity and Capacity well affected to Your Majestys Govern-  
ment and every way well Qualified for that trust and now in the Province  
The said Lords Proprietors do therefore most humbly recommend him to  
Your Sacred Majestie for Your Royal Approbation according to a late act of  
parliament made in such cases

All which nevertheless is most humbly  
submitted to Your Royal Pleasure

Craven Palatine	J Colleton
Beaufort	J Danson
M Ashley	

A true Copy

John Povey

B.P.R.O. Carolina prop. B.2. vol 5 p.10

Craven House 3d<sup>em</sup> the 12<sup>th</sup> 1710/11

Sir

The Bearer hereof Mr Charles Long having signified to the Lords Proprietors at their Board at Craven House his Intentions of going over to Carolina and his desire to settle himself in that part of their Lordships Province which is under Your Govern<sup>t</sup> Their Lordships Commanded me to Recommend him to Your Care and therefore doubt not but You will give him Your assistance and all due Encouragement which in time may perswade others to go over and settle there to the better improvement of the Land and Increase of the Trade of the Province

I am

S<sup>r</sup>

Your most humble Servant

To Ch. Craven Esq<sup>r</sup>

R. Shelton

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B P.R.C. Carolina Prop. # B3 Vol 5 p. 11.

February the 12<sup>th</sup> 1710/11

et item <sup>dm</sup>

A Warrant was granted to Richard Hughes for 5000 acres of Land in Carolina he paying 100 £ for the same which is the same Mutation Mutatio as in Carolina 3<sup>rd</sup> Book folio 220.

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B P R O. Carolina prop<sup>1</sup> B. 2. vol 5 p. 11

Feb<sup>74</sup> the 21<sup>st</sup> 1710

Mem<sup>dm</sup>

A Commission and Instructions was sign'd to George  
Evans Esq<sup>r</sup> to be Attorney General of South Carolina which  
is the same Mutatis Mutandis as in Carolina 3<sup>rd</sup> Book

folio 42 and 185

B.P.R.O. Carolina prop<sup>4</sup> B.2. vol 5 pp 12-14

21 Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1710/11

To Excellency William Lord Craven Palatin. The most  
Noble Henry Duke of Beaufort The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> John  
Lord Carteret The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Maurice Ashley Esq<sup>r</sup> John  
Colleton Bar<sup>r</sup> John Dawson Esq<sup>r</sup> and the Rest of y<sup>r</sup> hue  
and Absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of  
Carolina

To our Trusty and Well Beloved  
Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> of that  
part of our Province of Carolina  
that lies South and West of Cape Fear

We the said True and Absolute Lords Proprietors of the  
Province aforesaid Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in the Courage  
Loyalty & Prudence of You the said Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> do hereby  
Constitute and Appoint You the said Charles Craven to be during our  
Pleasure Gov<sup>r</sup> of that part of our Province of Carolina that lies  
South and West of Cape Fear and You are to do and Execute all  
things in due manner that shall belong to your Command and the  
Trust we have reposed in you according to the several Powers and  
Directions Granted and Appointed You by this present Commission  
and our Instructions and by such further Power and Instructions  
as shall at any time hereafter be Granted and Appointed You  
under our Hands and Seals. And we do hereby further Empower  
Constitute

Constitute and appoint You our said Governour to be Capt General Admiral and Comander in Chief of all the Forces raised or to be raised both by Sea and Land within that part of our province aforesaid and over them to appoint a Lieut<sup>1</sup> Generall or Lieut<sup>1</sup> Generals vice Admiral or vice Admirals in that part of our province aforesaid and over the said Forces to appoint all Officers whatsoever and them to amove and remove at Your Will and pleasure and to cause the said Forces to be exercised in Arms as often as You shall see fit and We hereby give You full power and Authority to appoint Gov<sup>15</sup> and Lieut<sup>1</sup> Gov<sup>16</sup> and other Officers as well of our Town & Citadel of Charles Town as of all other Castles Forts and all other places Fortified or to be Fortified within that part of our province aforesaid and to do all other things as to a Cap<sup>1</sup> General or Comander in Chief doth belong. And We do hereby authorize and Impower You in Case of your departure from thence to appoint a Deputy Gov<sup>1</sup> and Gov<sup>16</sup> in that part of our province aforesaid with such powers as you shall think necessary provided the same be agreeable to and do not Exceed those by Us granted to yourself and to constitute and Appoint all and Singular Officers and Offices in and for the Govern<sup>1</sup> of that part of our province aforesaid during your pleasure and the pleasure of Us the Lords Proprietors Lastly we do hereby Revoke Repeat and make void all former Commissions what soever by Us given to any former Govern<sup>1</sup> or President of our said province of Carolina or any part thereof Given at Craven House under Our Hands and the Great Seal of our province of Carolina

Carolina This 21<sup>st</sup> day of February Anno dom: 1710

Craven Palatin

Beaufort M. Ashley

Carteret J. Colleton

J. Hanson

Whitehall 21<sup>st</sup> Febr<sup>ry</sup> 1711

At a meeting of Her. Majestys Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade and Plantations  
Present

Earl of Stamford	Mr. Pulteney
S <sup>r</sup> Th: Meadows	Mr. Monckton
Mr. Baillie	S <sup>r</sup> Ch: Turner

An order of Council of the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant referring to the Board a  
Certificate from the Lords proprietors of Carolina to Her. Majestys  
Representing that they have nominated Mr. Charles Craven their  
Governor of that province. And desiring her. Majestys approbation of  
him to was read. And directions given for preparing a Representation  
thereupon.

3 P.R.O. Proprietors B. 2. vol 9.

Q. 11

At the Court at S<sup>t</sup> James's 1<sup>st</sup> March 1711

Present

The Queen's most Excell<sup>t</sup> Majesty in Council

Upon reading this day at the Board a Report from the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> The  
Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in the Words following viz:  
In obedience to your Majestys Order in Council of the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant We have  
considered the Petition of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Your Majesty  
praying Your Majestys Royall Approbation of Charles Craven Esq. nomi-  
nated by them to be Governor of the said Province in the room of Major Edward  
Tynte deceased. And thereupon humbly take leave to represent to Your Ma<sup>je</sup>sty  
That we have no objection why Your Majestys may not be graciously pleased  
to Approve of the said Charles Craven as Governor of that Province under  
the Proprietors according to their L<sup>ord</sup>s Desire. provided he qualify him-  
self for that Trust in such manner as the Law requires and that he give  
good and sufficient Security as usual in a Bond of Two thousand Pounds  
Sterling for His due Observance of the Acts of Parliament relating to Trade &  
Navigation. and of such Instructions touching the same as shall be given  
him by Your Majesty. or by any Person acting under Your Majestys  
Authority

Her Majesty approving the said Report is pleased with the advice of Her  
privy Council to declare Her allowance and Royal Approbation of the said  
Charles Craven to be Governor of Carolina according to the Nomination  
and

and Appointment of the Lords Proprietors of that Province provided he qualify himself for that Trust in such manner as the Law requires, and that he give Good and Sufficient security as usual in a Bond of Two thousand Pounds Sterling for his due observance of the several Acts of Parliament relating to Trade and Navigation, and of such Instructions touching the same, as shall be given him by Her Majesty or by any person acting under Majestys Authority, as is proposed in the said Report. And the Lords Comm<sup>ee</sup> for Trade and Plantations are to take care that good and sufficient security be given by the said Charles Craven accordingly

Rec<sup>d</sup> 5 March  
Read 6 do } 17/10

William Blathwayt

Q13

11 April 1711

These are to certify that William Lord Craven hath entered into a Bond to Her Ma<sup>je</sup> in the sum of Two thousand pounds as security for Charles Craven Esq appointed Governor of Her Ma<sup>je</sup> Province of Carolina for his due performance of his said Office. Dated at Her Ma<sup>je</sup> Remembrance Office in the Inner Temple the 11<sup>th</sup> day of April 1711

In the absence of the Deputy Remembrancer

Ira Butler

Rec<sup>d</sup> 11 April  
Read 13 do } 1711.

6 March 1711.

To William Lowndes Esq.

Sir

Her Majesty having been pleased by order in Council of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant to declare her allowance of Charles Craven Esq. to be Governor of Her Majestys province of Carolina with a proviso that the usual security be first given and thereupon to direct the Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Trade and Plantations to take care that the same be done accordingly. And the Lord Craven having signified to their Lordships that he is willing and ready to be surety for the said Charles Craven in the penalty of Two Thousand pounds Sterl: as requisite and as usual in the like case Their Lordships command me to send you the enclosed draught of a Bond approved of by S<sup>r</sup> Edward Northey Her Majestys Attorney General. That the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> The Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Her Majestys Treasury may give the necessary directions that the security be accordingly taken at the Exchequer or elsewhere as their Lordships shall think fit.

I am. Sir

Your most humble servant  
H<sup>m</sup> Popple

Whitehall  
March 6<sup>th</sup> 1710

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B.P.R.O. Proprietors B.2. vol 30. p 273

13 August 1711

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty  
May it please Your Majesty

Your Majesty having pleased by your order in Council  
of the 1<sup>st</sup> of last month to declare your Royal approbation of Charles Craven  
Esq. to be Governor of your Majestys province of Carolina. provided he  
qualify himself for that trust in such manner as the Law requires  
and that he give good and sufficient security as usual in a Bond of Two  
Thousand Pounds Sterling for his due observation of the several Acts of  
Parliament relating to Trade and Navigation. and of such Instructions  
touching the same as shall be given him by your Majesty. And we  
having received a certificate from your Majestys Remembrancer's office  
that the Lord Craven hath entered into a Bond to your Majesty in  
the sum of Two thousand pounds as security for the said Charles Cravens  
due observance of the said Acts of Trade. We humbly take leave to lay  
before your Majesty the draught of Instructions for your Majestys  
Royal signature to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina relating to the  
said Acts. being to the like effect as those that have been usually given  
to them and all other Proprietors of plantations on the like occasions

Which is most humbly submitted

Stamford. R. Monckton

Ph. Meadows. Ch. Turner

I Pulteney

Whitehall  
April 10<sup>th</sup> 1715 }

Whitehall 6<sup>th</sup> March 1711

At a Meeting of Her Majestys Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade and Plantations  
Present

Earl of Shand	W <sup>r</sup> Monckton
S <sup>r</sup> Ph <sup>r</sup> Meadows	S <sup>r</sup> Cha: Turner
W <sup>r</sup> Pulteney	W <sup>r</sup> Baillie

Order of Council of the first instant, upon a Representation of the 22<sup>d</sup> of last month, relating to W<sup>r</sup> Cravens being Governor of Carolina, approving the same, and directing their Lordships to take care the usual Security be given for his observing the Acts of Trade &c. was read, and the Secretary acquainting their Lordships, that a gentleman from the Lord Craven, had acquainted him that His Lordship was ready to give Security as is usual for the said Charles Cravens due observance of the Acts of Trade. Ordered that a Letter be writ to W<sup>r</sup> Soundes to acquaint him therewith, that the Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Treasury may give the necessary directions therein.

Instructions for Charles Craven Esq. Governor of South Carolina

- 1<sup>st</sup> You are in the first place to inform your self of the Principal Laws relating to the Plantation Trade viz. The Act for Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation made in the 12<sup>th</sup> Year of the Reign of King Charles the 2<sup>nd</sup> The Act for preventing Frauds and Regulating abuses in the Customes made in the 14<sup>th</sup> Year of the said Kings reign the Act for the Encouragement of Trade made in the 15<sup>th</sup> Year of the said Kings Reign The Act for Regulating the Plantation Trade, made in the 22<sup>nd</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> Years of the said Kings Reign The Act for the Encouragement of the East Land and Greenland Trades and better securing the Plantation Trade made in the 25<sup>th</sup> Year of the said Kings Reign, and the Act for preventing Frauds and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade made in the 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Years of the reign of His late Majesty William the 3<sup>rd</sup> (all which laws you will herewith receive) & that you take a Solemn Oath to do your utmost that all the clauses Matters and things contained in the before recited Acts of Parliament heretofore passed and now in force relating to Her Majesties Colonies and Plantations be punctually and bona fide observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof
- 2<sup>d</sup> Whereas by the said Act of Navigation no Goods or Commodities whatsoever

whatsoever are to be imported into or Exported out of any of our Colonies or Plantations in any other Ships or Vessels whatsoever but in such as do truly and without Fraud belong only to Her Maj<sup>ties</sup> People of England or Ireland or are of the built of and belonging to any of Her Maj<sup>ties</sup> Lands Islands or Territories as the Proprietors and Right Owners thereof and whereof the Master and three fourths of the Mariners at least are English under the penaltie of the forfeiture and loss of all the Goods & Commodities which shall be Imported into or Exported out of any of the said places in any other ship or vessel as also of the ship or vessel with her Guns & furniture &c and whereas by a Clause in the aforesaid Act of Frauds no Foreign built ship That is to say not built in any of Her Maj<sup>ties</sup> Dominions of Asia Africa or America or other than such as shall bona fide have been bought before the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 1662 and expressly named in the List thereby appointed to be made of all Foreign built ships in all ports of England shall enjoy the Priviledge of a ship belonging to England or Ireland altho owned or man'd with English (except such ships only as shall be taken at sea by Letters of Mart or Reprisal and condemnation thereof made in the Court of Admiralty as Lawful prize) but all such ships shall be deemed and pass as Aliens ships and be liable to all duties that Alien ships are liable to by virtue of the aforesaid Act for the

Encouraging

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Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation. And whereas by a clause in the aforesaid Act for preventing Frauds & Regulating Abuses in the plantation Trade. 'tis Enacted that after the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1698 no Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever shall be Imported into or Exported out of any of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Colonies or Plantations in Asia Africa or America or shall be laden in or Carried from any one port or place in the same Her Majesties Kingdom of England or Ireland or of the said Colonies and plantations and wholly owned by the people thereof or any of them and Navigated with the Master and three fourths of the Mariners of the said places only: Except such Ships only as shall be taken prize and Condemnation thereof made in one of Her Majestys Courts of Admiralty in England Ireland or the said Colonies or plantations to be Navigated by the Master and three fourths of the Mariners English or of the said plantations as aforesaid and whereof the property doth belong to English men with an exception for three years to such Foreign built Ships as shall be employed by the Commissioners of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Navy for the time being or upon Contract with them in bringing only Masts Timber and other Naval Stores for Her Majestys Service from the Colonies or plantations aforesaid to this Her Majesties Kingdom to be Navigated as aforesaid & whereof the property doth belong to English Men on the pain of Forfeiture of Ship and Goods: And Whereas by another Clause in the Act for the more effectual preventing of Frauds which may be used by colouring Foreign Ships under English Names. 'tis further Enacted that from and after the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1698 no ship or vessel whatsoever shall be deemed or pass as a

as a ship of the built of England Ireland Wales Berwick Guernsey Jersey or any of Her Majestys plantations in America so as to be qualified to trade from or in any of Her Majestys plantations untill the person or persons claiming property in such ship or vessel shall register the same in manner thereby appointed. You the said Charles Craven Esq shall take care and give in charge that these matters and things be duly observed in our aforesaid province of Carolina according to the true intent and meaning of the said acts. and the offences and the offenders prosecuted according to the Directions thereof and where it is required that the Master & three fourths of the Mariners be English you are to understand that the true intent & meaning thereof is that they shall be such during the whole voyage unless in case of sickness death or being taken prisoners in the voyage to be proved by the oath of the Master or other Chief Officer of the ship and none but Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> subjects of England Ireland or the plantations are to be accounted English.

3<sup>d</sup>. Whereas by the said Act of Navigation its further enacted that for every ship or vessel which shall set sail out of or from England Ireland Wales or Berwick for any English plantation in America Asia or Africa sufficient bond shall be given with one surety to the Chief Officer of the customes of such port or place from whence the said ship shall set sail to the value of 1000<sup>t</sup> if the ship shall be of less burden than 100 Tuns and of the sum of 2000<sup>t</sup> if the ship shall be of greater Burden That in case the said ship or vessel shall load any of the Commodities therein Enumerated (viz) sugar Tobacco Cotton  
Wool

Wool Indigo Singer Indick or other dying Goods of the Growth production or Manufacture of any English plantation in America Asia or Africa at any of the said English plantations the same Commodities shall be by the said ship brought to some port of England Ireland Wales or to the port or town of Berwick upon Tweed and be there unloaden and put on shore The dangers of the sea alone Excepted & for all ships coming from any port or place to any of the aforesaid plantations which by this Act are permitted to trade there that the Gov<sup>rs</sup> of such English plantations shall before the said ship or vessel be permitted to load on board any of the said Commodities take Bond in manner and to the value aforesaid for each respective ship or vessel that such ship or vessel shall carry all the aforesaid Goods that shall be loaden on board the said ship to some other of Her Majesties said English plantations or to England Ireland Wales or Berwick and that every ship or vessel which shall load & take on board any of the aforesaid Goods untill such Bond be given to the said Govern<sup>r</sup> or Certificak produced from the Officers of any Custom House of England Ireland Wales or Berwick that such Bond hath been there duly given shall be forfeited with her Guns Tackle Apparel & Furniture to be Employ'd and recovered as therein is Directed You are to take Notice that tho by the said Act the word [Ireland] is to be inserted in the condition of the Bonds and permission given thereby to bring the Enumerated plantation Commodities to Ireland as well as to England Wales or Berwick yet by the Aforesaid Act for regulating

regulating the Plantation Trade (which being excepted was revived and is now in force) the word [Ireland] is to be left out of the Condition of such Bonds and you are not to permit any Ships or Vessels to load any of the Enumerated Goods upon any Certificate of Bond having been given in Ireland But in that case before they load any of the said Goods they are to produce Certificates of Bonds having been given in England Wales or Berwick under the hands & Seals of the Customs and Comptroller of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs or their Deputies in such port from whence the respective ships shall come signed also by four or more of the Commiss<sup>rs</sup> of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs or to give Bond to Your self or the person appointed to receive the same with good security as aforesaid and if any ship or vessel shall load & take on Board any of the said Commodities until such Bond given or Certificate produced the said ship or vessel is forfeited with her Guns &c to be recover'd and divided as is therein directed

4<sup>th</sup> You the said Charles Craven shall carefully examine all Certificates which shall be brought to you of ships giving security in this Kingdom to bring their Lading of Plantation Goods hither as also Certificates of having discharged their Lading of Plantation Goods in this Kingdom pursuant to their securitys and where there shall be reasonable ground of suspicion that the Certificate of having given security in this Kingdom is false in such case you or the person appointed under you shall require and take sufficient security for the discharge of the Plantation Lading in this Kingdom and where there shall be cause to suspect that the Certificate of having discharged the Lading of Plantation

Goods

Goods in this Kingdom is false and Counterfeit you shall not cancel or vacate the security given in the plantations untl You shall be informed from the Commiss<sup>rs</sup> of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs that the matter of the said Certificate is true And if any person or persons shall Counterfeit Rate or Datisfy any such Certificate for any Vessel or Goods or shall knowingly or Willingly make use thereof You shall prosecute such person for the forfeiture of the sum £500 according to a clause of the Aforeaid Act for preventing frauds and Regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade and puruant to the 1<sup>st</sup> Act You shall take care that in all such Bonds to be hereafter taken or given in the plantations (viz<sup>1</sup>) in our aforesaid province of Carolina the Sureties therein named be persons of known Residence & Ability there for the value mentioned in the said Bonds and that the condition of the said Bonds be within 18 Months after the date thereof (the danger of the seas Excepted) to produce Certificate of having landed & discharged the Goods therein mentioned in one of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> plantations or in this Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Kingdom otherwise to attest the Copy of such Bonds under Your Hand and Seal and to cause prosecution thereof.

5<sup>th</sup> You are to understand that the payment of the Rates and Duties Imposed by the Aforeaid Act for the Encouragement of the Eastland & Greenland Trades & for the better securing the Plantation Trade on the several plantations Commodities therein Enumerated doth not give Liberty to carry the said Goods to any other place than to some of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> plantations or to England Wales or Barwick only And that notwithstanding the paym<sup>t</sup> of the said Duties Bond must be given

given to carry the s<sup>d</sup> Goods to some of the s<sup>d</sup> Plantations or to England  
Wales or Berwick & to no other place

6. You shall every three months or oftner or otherwise as there shall  
be opportunity of Conveyance to this Kingdom transmit to the Comm<sup>rs</sup>  
of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs here a List of all Ships and Boats Trading  
within our said Province of Carolina according to the form and Spec-  
imen herewith sent to you And you shall cause demand to be made  
of every Master at his Clearing of an Inventory of the Contents & Quality  
of his Ladings &c According to the Form hereunto also annexed and  
to Inclose a Copy thereof by some other ship or for want of such  
opportunity by the same ship under Cover sealed & directed to the  
said Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs in England and send another  
Copy thereof in like manner to the Collector thereof of that Port in  
this Kingdom for the time being to which such ship shall pretend  
to be bound.

7. Whereas by the aforesaid Act for the Encouragement of Trade no  
Commodities of the Growth production or Manufacture of Europe  
except Salt for the Fishery of New England & Newfoundland. Wines  
of the Growth of the Maderas or Western Islands or Azores. Servants  
& Horses from Scotland or Ireland & all sorts of victuals of the  
Growth and production of Scotland and Ireland shall be Imported  
into any of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Colonies or Plantations but what shall be bona  
fido & without Fraudes laden & shipped in England Wales or at Ber-  
wick and in ships duly Qualified You shall use your utmost

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endeavours for the due observance thereof and if contrary hereunto any ship or vessel shall import into our said province of Carolina any Commodities of the Growth production or Manufacture of Europe (but what are before excepted) of which Due proof shall not be made that the same were Shipped or Laden in some port of England Wales or Berwick by producing Coquels or Certificates under the Hands & Seals of the Officers of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs in such port or place where the same were Laden such ship or vessel & Goods shall be forfeited & you are to give in charge that the same be seized and prosecuted accordingly

8. And in order to prevent the acceptance of forged Coquels & Certificates (which hath been practiced to Her Majestys great prejudice) You are to give effectual orders that for all such European Goods as by the said Act are to be Shipped and Laden in England Wales or Berwick Coquels for the same from hence to be produced to the Collectors or other Officers of Her Majestys Customs in our said province of Carolina for the time being before the unlading thereof and You shall give Orders that no European Goods be landed but by Warrant from the said Collector in the presence of an Officer appointed by you and for the better prevention of Frauds of this kind You shall take care that according to the said Act of Trade no ship or vessel shall be permitted to lade or unlade any Goods or Commodities whatsoever until the Master or Commander thereof shall first have made known to you or such Officer or other Person as shall be thereunto authorized and appointed the arrival of the said ship or vessel with her Name & the Name & Surname of her Master and hath shewn that she is a ship duly navigated and otherwise Qualified according to Law & hath delivered to you or such other

other person as aforesaid a true & perfect Inventory of her lading together with the place or places in which the said goods were laden and taken into the said ship or vessel under forfeiture of such ship and goods

9. You shall not make or allow of any by Laws Usages or Customs in our said Province of Carolina which are repugnant to the Laws herein before mentioned or any of them as far as they do relate to the said Plantations or any of them or to any other Law hereafter to be made in this Kingdom so far as such Law shall relate to and mention the said Plantations But you shall declare all such Laws By Laws Usages or Customs in our said Province of Carolina which are any wise repugnant to the forementioned Laws or any of them to be illegal and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever

10. You shall be aiding and assisting to the Collector & other Officers appointed or that hereafter shall be appointed by the Commiss<sup>o</sup> of Her Maj<sup>ies</sup> Customs in this Kingdom by & under the Authority & direction of the Commiss<sup>o</sup> of Her Maj<sup>ies</sup> Treasury or the Lord High Treasurer for the time being in putting in Execution the several Acts of Parliament before mentioned and you shall cause due prosecution of all such persons as shall any ways hinder or resist any of the said Officers of Her Maj<sup>ies</sup> Customs in the performance of their Duties

11. You shall take care that upon any Actions suits and Informations that shall be brought commenced or entered in our said Province of Carolina upon any Law or Statute concerning Her Maj<sup>ies</sup> Duties or Ships or Goods to be forfeited by reason of any unlawful Importations or Exportations There be not any

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jury but of such as are Natives of Great Britain or Ireland or are born in any of Her Majesties said Plantations.

12. If you shall discover that any persons or their Assigns claiming any Right or property in any Islands or Tracts of Land upon the Continent of America by Charter or Letters patent, shall at any time hereafter alien sell or dispose of any of the said Islands Tracts of Lands or Properties other than to Her Majesties natural born Subjects of Great Britain or Ireland without a Licence or consent of Her Majesty Her Heirs and successors signified by Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> or their Order in Council first had and obtained You shall give Notice thereof to Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> or to the Commiss<sup>rs</sup> of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Treasury or Her High Treasurer of Great Britain for the time being

13. You shall take care that all places of Trust in the Courts of Law or in what relates to the Treasury of Our said Province of Carolina be in the Hands of Her Majestys natural born Subjects of Great Britain or Ireland or the Plantations

14. You shall from time to time correspond with the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs in this Kingdom for the time being and advise them of all Failures Neglects Frauds and Misdemeanors of any of the Officers of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs in our said Province of Carolina and shall also advise them as occasion shall offer of all occurrences necessary for their Information relating either to the afores<sup>d</sup> Laws of Trade & Navigation or to Her Majestys Revenue of Customs and other Duties under their Management both in Great Britain & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Plantations

15. Whereas by the aforesaid Act for preventing Frauds and Regulating abuses

Abuses in the Plantation Trade. It is provided for the more effectual preventing of  
Fraud which may be used to elude the intention of the said Act by colouring  
Foreign Ships under English names that from and after the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1698  
no Ship or Vessel shall be deemed or pass as a ship of the built of England  
Ireland Wales Berwick Guernsey Jersey or any of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Plantations  
in America so as to be qualified to trade to from or in any of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup>  
Plantations until the person or persons claiming property in any such  
Ship or Vessel shall Register the same in manner thereby directed and  
whereas by an Act passed in the 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Years of the Reign of his late  
Maj<sup>ty</sup> King William the Third Instituted An Act for enlarging the time  
for Registering of Ships puruant to the Act for preventing Frauds and  
Regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade Nine months longer time from  
the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1698 are granted and allowed for the Registering of such  
Ships And it is provided that all such Ships or Vessels being registered  
within the said Nine months shall have and enjoy all such Benefit and  
Advantage of the Aforesaid Act as they might or could have had in case  
they had been Registered before the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1698. You the said  
Charles Craven Esq shall take care that no Foreign built Ship be per-  
mitted to pass as a ship belonging to Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Kingdom of England  
Ireland Wales or to the Town of Berwick upon Tweed until proof be  
made upon oath of one or more of the owners before the Collector and  
Comptroller of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customes in such port to which she belongs  
or upon like proof before your self with the principal Officers of Her  
Majestys Revenue residing in our said Province of Carolina if  
such

such ship shall belong to the said province which oath You & the officers of Her Majestys Customs respectively are authorized to administer in manner thereby directed and being attested by you and them so administering the same and Registered in due form according to the Specimen hereunto annexed You shall not fail immediately to transmit a duplicate thereof to the Comm<sup>rd</sup> of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs in London in order to be Entred in a General Register to be thereto kept for that purpose with penalty upon every ship or vessel trading to from or in any of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> said plantations in America after the 5<sup>th</sup> 25 of March 1698 and nine months longer as aforesaid and not having made proof of Her Built & Property as by the forementioned Acts is directed that he shall be liable to such prosecution & forfeiture as any foreign ship (except prizes condemned in Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> high Court of Admiralty) would for trading with Her Majestys plantations by the said Law be liable unto with this proviso that all such ships as have been or shall be taken at sea by Letters of Mart or Reprize and Condemnation thereof made in Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> High Court of Admiralty of this Kingdom as Lawfull prize shall be specially Registered mentioning the capture & Condemnation instead of the time and place of building with proof also upon oath that the entire property is British before any such prize be allowed the privilege of a British built ship according to the meaning of the 5<sup>th</sup> Act & that no ships name Registered be afterwards changed with Registering such ship de novo (which by the 5<sup>th</sup> Act is required to be done upon any transfer of property to another port) & delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled under the same penalties & in the like Method: and in case

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in Case of any alteration of property in the same port by the sale of one or more shares in any ship after registering thereof such sale shall always be acknowledged by endorsement on the Certificate of Register before two Witnesses in order to prove that the entire property in such ships remains to some of Her Maj<sup>ys</sup> Subjects of this Kingdom if any dispute shall arise concerning the same.

16. Whereas by an Act passed in the 10<sup>th</sup> Year of his late Majesty King William the Third Intituled an Act to prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the Kingdoms of Ireland and England into Foreign parts & for the Encouragement of Woolen Manufactures in the Kingdom of England it is amongst other things thereby enacted that from and after the first day of December 1699. No Wool. Wool Gells. Shortlings. Morlings. Wool-flock Worsted Bay or Woolen Yarn Cloth. Serge Bays. Kerseys Ssays. Fuzes Druggets Cloath Serges Shal-loons or any other drapery Stuff or Woolen Manufactures whatsoever made or mixed with Wool or Wool Flocks being of the product or manufacture of any of the English plantations in America shall be laden or lade on Board in any ship or vessel in any place or ports within any of the said English plantations upon any pretence whatsoever as also that such Wool or other the said Commodities being of the product and manufacture of any of the said English plantations shall be loaden upon any Horse Cart or other carriage to the intent and purpose to be exported Transported carried or conveyed out of the said English plantations to any other of Her Maj<sup>ys</sup>

May<sup>14<sup>th</sup></sup> Plantations or to any other place whatsoever upon the same & the like pains penalties & forfeitures to and upon all the offender & offenders than within all & every of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> English plantations respectively as are provided and precurbd by the said Act for the like offences committed within Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Kingdom of Ireland. You are to take effectual care that the true intent and meaning thereof so far forth as it relates to our S<sup>d</sup> province of Carolina be put in Execution.

17. Whereas an Act of parliament was passed the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> years of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> reign Entituled an Act to permit the Exportation of Irish Cloth to the plantations & to prohibit the Importation of Scotch Linnen into Ireland with several Clauses and Provisions for the due Execution of said Act (a Copy whereof will be herewith delivered to you) You the said Charles Craven is therefore to take care that the o<sup>d</sup> Act with all its Clauses & Provisions be duly observed and complyd with in that our said province of Carolina

18. In an Act of parliament made in the 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> Years of his late Maj<sup>ts</sup> Reign Entituled an Act for laying further Duties upon Sweets and for less'ning the Duties as well upon Vineager as upon certain Low Wines and Whale fyns & the Duties upon Brandy imported &c there is a Clause (Copy whereof you shall herewith Receive) to prevent frauds in the Importation of Bulk Tobacco Enacting that from & after the 29<sup>th</sup> day of Septem<sup>r</sup> 1700 no Tobacco shall be imported or brought in the Kingdom England dominion of Wales or Town of Berwick upon Tweed in any ship or vessel from any of the plantations on the Continent of America

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America nor Shipped in any of the <sup>s<sup>d</sup> Plantations in order to be so Imported otherwise than in Cask Chest or case only each Cask Chest or case whereof shall contain 200<sup>lb</sup> weight of Tobacco at the least and each 100 thereof shall contain 112<sup>lb</sup> under the penalties & Forfeitures that all the Tobacco so Imported or Shipped to be Imported contrary to the <sup>s<sup>d</sup> Act shall be forfeited & every person or persons offending contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof shall forfeit six pence for every pound w<sup>t</sup> thereof two thirds thereof to Her Maj<sup>ty</sup> Her Heirs and Successors & the other third part thereof to such persons as shall seize & sue for the same it being provided that such small Quantities as shall be necessary for the ships Company smoking in the voyage shall not be deemed or construed any breach of the <sup>s<sup>d</sup> Act You shall take care that this part of the said Act be made publick that none may pretend Ignorance & that the true Intent and meaning thereof be duly put in Execution within your Government</sup></sup></sup>

19. Before you the said Charles Craven Esq do enter upon the Goverm<sup>t</sup> You shall give Bond to Her Maj<sup>ty</sup> in y<sup>t</sup> sum of 500 sterl. That you will not during your Continuance therein Trade as a Merchant for your self or as a factor or Agent for any other person or persons in any Goods Wares or Merchandizes nor be concerned as owner of any ship or vessel whatsoever

20. Whereas the Officers in Her Maj<sup>ty</sup> Customs in their Prosecutions of Seizures and personal Informations in Her Maj<sup>ty</sup> Plantations have been greatly discouraged therein and denied the Liberty of appealing

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Appealing to Her Maj<sup>ty</sup> and Her Council here in this Kingdom You the said Charles Craven Esq shall allow the said officers the privilege of such Appeals in order to a final hearing & determination according to the merits of the case

21. Whereas by a Clause in the act for preventing Frauds & Regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade made in the 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Years of the Reign of His late Maj<sup>ty</sup> King William his provided that in case any officer or officers in Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> plantations shall be sued or molested for any thing done in the Execution of their Office the said Officer shall and may plead the General Issue & give this or any other Customs Acts in Evidence & the Judge to allow thereof & shall have and enjoy the like Privileges & Advantages as are allowed by Law to the Officers of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs in England You the s<sup>d</sup> Charles Craven Esq shall take care that the Judge of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Court within Your Govem<sup>t</sup> do accordingly admit Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Officers of the Customs there to plead the General Issue for their Indemnity in all Cases where they shall be sued or prosecuted for anything done in Execution of their offices.

22. And whereas it have been found that the fees of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Courts of Records & other special Courts granted by Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Govem<sup>t</sup> in Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> plantations for the tryal of Causes relating to Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Customs and the Trade of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> plantations are so great that Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> said officers have been thereby discouraged from any Just prosecutions for the breach of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Laws You the s<sup>d</sup> Charles Craven

Craven Esq/ shall in like manner take particular Care for Regulating & Moderating such Court Fees & Charges & be assisting to Her Majties Officers in their Seizures Informations & Tryalls as well as in the Just Discharge of any other Part of their Duties

23. An Act of Parliament having been passed in the 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> years of Her Majties Reign Entituled An Act for granting to Her Maj<sup>y</sup> a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes Imported (a Copy whereof you will herewith receive) wherein among others there is a Clause in the words following (viz') And whereas by the Acts made in the 12<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> the former Entituled an Act for Encouraging & Increasing of Shipping & Navigation & the latter Entituled An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trade & for the better securing the Plantation Trade Certain Commodities therein Enumerated of the Growth production or Manufacture of any of the English plantations in America Asia or Africa are obliged to be Imported into this Kingdom of England dominion of Wales or Town of Berwick upon Tweed or to some other of the said plantations under the security of Penalties in the said Acts particularly mentioned to the end this Kingdom might be made a Staple not only of the Commodities of those plantations but also of the Commodities of other Countries for supplying since the making of which Laws several Commodities which are not in the o<sup>d</sup> Acts particularly Enumerated such as Rice and Molasses are produced & made in the said plantations and carried to divers foreign Markets in Europe without being

brought

brought into this kingdom. Dominion of Wales or Town of Berwick upon Tweed contrary to the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid Laws to the great prejudice of the Trade of this Kingdom & the lessening the correspondence and relation between this Kingdom & the aforesaid plantations for the prevention whereof for the future be it Enacted by the authority aforesd that from and after the 29<sup>th</sup> of Septem<sup>r</sup> 1705 all Rice and Molasses shall be under the like security & Penalties restrained to be imported into this kingdom dominion of Wales & Town of Berwick upon Tweed aforesaid as by the fore recd Acts or either of them is provided for the Goods therin particularly Enumerated You are therefore to take particular care that You the said Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> do give the necessary Directions that the true intent and meaning of the said Clause be strictly & duly Complid with

24. And Whereas you will likewise herewith receive Copies of the following Acts of Parliament (viz<sup>r</sup>) An Act for the Encouraging the Importation of Naval stores from Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> plantations in America passed the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Years of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Reign An Act for an union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland passed in the 5<sup>th</sup> year of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Reign in which are certain articles relating to the plantations Trade more particularly q<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> An Act for ascertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> plantations in America passed in the sixth Year of Her Majestys Reign & an Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America passed in the 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Reign You the said Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> are therefore to use your best endeavours that the said Acts with all the Clauses Matters & things therin contained

be in

be in like manner strictly & duly observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof

25. And Whereas notwithstanding the many Good Laws made from time to time for preventing of Frauds in the plantation Trade which have been Enumerated in these and former Instructions it is manifest that very great Abuses have been & continue still to be practised to the prejudice of the same wh<sup>ch</sup> abuse must needs arise either from the Insolency of the persons who are accepted for Security or from the remissness or Connivance of such as have been or are Governours in the several plantations who ought to take care that those persons that give Bond should be duly prosecuted in case of non-performance. You are to take notice that Her Maj<sup>ie</sup> takes the Good of the plantations & the Improvem<sup>t</sup> of the Trade thereof by a strict and punctual Observance of the several Laws in force concerning the same to be of so great Importance to the Benefit of this Kingdom and to the advancing of the duties of Her Maj<sup>ies</sup> Customs here That if Her Maj<sup>ie</sup> shall be hereafter informed that at any time there shall be any failure in the due observance of those Laws and of these present Instructions within our said province of Carolina by any willful fault or neglect on your part Her Majesty will look upon it as an infraction of those Laws tending to the forfeiture of Her Maj<sup>ies</sup> Letters patent for the Government of that our said province.

3.9

B.P.R.O. Proprieties B 2 Vol 9.

Q 15.

At the Court at S<sup>t</sup> James's 19<sup>th</sup> April 1711  
present

The Queens most Excell<sup>t</sup>. Maj<sup>y</sup> in Council

Upon reading this day at the Board a Representation to Her Majesty from the Lords Com<sup>rs</sup> for Trade and Plantations Dated the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant with a draft of Instructions to the Rt Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Proprietors of Carolina in pursuance of several Laws relating to the Trade and Navigation of Her Maj<sup>y</sup> Kingdom of Great Britain and Her Colonys and Plantacions in America being to the like effect with those that have been usually given to them and all Proprietors of Plantacions on the like occasion Her Ma<sup>y</sup> in Councill approving thereof is pleased to order that the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Dartmouth. Her Maj<sup>y</sup> principal Secretary of State do cause the said Draft of Instructions (which is hereunto annexed) to be prepared for Her Ma<sup>y</sup> Royal Signature in order to be delivered to the said Lords Proprietors to be duly observed and put in Execution

A true copy

Christo. Musgrave

Rec<sup>d</sup> 12 May 1711  
Read 15 do 1711

B P.R.O. Carolina Prop. B.3. Vol. 5. p. 38

### Additional Instructions

Whereas by the third Article of Her Majestys foregoing Instructions in relation to the several Laws relating to the Trade & Navigation of this Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Kingdom of Great Britain to Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Colonies & Plantations in America You the said Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> are required to take Care & Give in Charge that no Goods or Commodities whatsoever be imported into or Exported out of our province of Carolina in any Ships or Vessels but in such whereof the Master & three fourths of the Mariners at least are English & whereas by a Clause in an Act passed in the 6<sup>th</sup> year of Her Majestys Reign Entituled An Act for the Encouragm<sup>t</sup> of the Trade to America (Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) It is enacted that during this present War & no longer the Number & proportion of the Mariners to sail in such Ships or Vessels which by Laws now in force are limited to the Master and three fourths of the Mariners to be English shall be enlarged to the Master & one fourth of the Mariners at least to be Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Natural Born Subjects or Her Naturalized Subjects of Great Britain It is Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Will and Pleasure that you take Care & give in Charge to the proper Officers that the said Act be observed in our said province Under your Government during the present War accordingly & Whereas there is another Clause in the said Act a Copy whereof is likewise hereunto annexed directing that all foreign Seamen after having served two years upon British Ships from the time therein limited Shall be deemed and taken to be natural born Subjects of Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Kingdom of Great Britain to You are to take Care that the s<sup>d</sup> Clause be duly put in Execution.

Copy of two Clauses of an Act passed in the 6<sup>th</sup> year of  
Her Majestys Reign Entituled an Act for the Encou-  
ragement of the Trade to America referred to in  
the foregoing additional Instructions

And for the better supply of Mariners & Seamen to serve in Her Maj<sup>ts</sup>  
Ships of War & on Board privateers, Merchant Ships & Trading Vessels  
& for the better carrying on the present War & the Trade of Great Britain  
during the continuance thereof Be it further Enacted by the Authority  
aforesaid That during the continuance of this present War & no  
longer it shall & may be lawfull for any privateer, Merchant Trading  
Ship or Vessel to be navigated by Foreign Seamen or Mariners not being  
natives of Great Britain or of any of the Colonies or Plantations thereto  
belonging or Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Natural or Naturalized Subjects so as the  
number of such Foreign Seamen or Mariners do not exceed three  
fourths of the Mariners at any one time Employed to Navigate  
such privateer or Merchant or Trading Ship or Vessel & that one  
fourth at least of the Mariners or Seamen so employed be at all  
times Natives or Her Maj<sup>ts</sup> Naturalized Subjects of Great Britain  
(sudden death & the hazard & casualties of War & the seas saved &  
Except) One Act of Parliament made in the 12<sup>th</sup> year of the Reign  
of His late Majesty King Charles the 2<sup>nd</sup> Entituled an Act for the  
Encouraging & Increasing of Shipping & Navigation or any other  
Statute

Statute or Law to the contrary notwithstanding

An Act for the better Encouraging of Foreign Mariners & Seamen to come & serve on board Ships belonging to this Kingdom of Great Britain be it further enacted by the Authority afores<sup>d</sup> That every such Foreign Mariner or seamen who shall from and after the said 25<sup>th</sup> day of April have faithfully serv'd on board any of Her Maj<sup>ty</sup>'s ships of War or any privateer or Merchant or Trading ship or ships vessel or vessels which at the time of such service shall belong to any of Her Maj<sup>ty</sup>'s Subjects of Great Britain for the space of two Years shall to all intents and purposes be deemed & taken to be a natural born Subject of her Maj<sup>ty</sup>'s Kingdom of Great Britain & have & enjoy all the privileges powers rights & Capacities with such Foreign Mariner or seamen could should or to have had & enjoy'd in case he had been a natural born Subject of Her Maj<sup>ty</sup>'s & actually a Native within the Kingdom of Great Britain

6 June 1711

Instructions for the Honorable Charles  
Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> Governor of South Carolina

1. You are with our Council to consider how the Trade of that part of our Province which is committed to your care may be by the most proper & legal means promoted and advanced & how the several usefull and profitable Manufactures already settled in that part of our said Province may be further improved & how & in what manner new & profitable Manufactures may be introduced and you are also to consider of the best and most effectual means to establish the Fishery of our said Province & what Encouragement is proper for us to give to increase the same
- 2<sup>d</sup>. You are from time to time to make representations touching the premises to us as the nature of the Business shall require which said Representations are to be in writing & to be signed by you & the major part of the Council
- 3<sup>d</sup>. You are to take care that all Acts of Assemblies that have been confirmed by us or our predecessors be fairly wrote out & transmitted to us by the first Opportunity And you are to examine into & weigh such Acts of the Assemblies as shall from time to time be sent or transmitted hither for our approbation & to set down & represent as aforesaid the Usefulness & Mischief thereof to Her Maj<sup>t</sup> Imperial Crown of Great Britain to our Province itself or to our Jurisdiction and power Granted to us by the Royal Charter in Case such

such Law should be confirmed and Established by Us & to consider what  
Matters may be Recommended as fit to be passed in the assemblies there  
4<sup>th</sup> You are to Inquire into and transmit to Us an account of all  
Moneye that have been given for Publick uses by the assemblies in our  
Province & how the same are & have been Expended or laid out and what  
Persons do & how & by whom they are Impowered to receive the same  
5<sup>th</sup> You are by & with the advice & consent of any four or more of our  
Deputies to Adjourn prorogue & dissolve the General Assembly as  
often as you shall think requisite so to do  
6<sup>th</sup> And that there may be no Interruption or Delay in matters of  
Prosecution and Execution of Justice in our Courts of Judicature  
within our said Province by the death or Removal of any of our Officers  
employed therein Until we can be advised thereof (which advice you  
are to transmit to Us by the first Opportunity) You are to appoint  
others to succeed in their places & you shall make choice of Persons  
of known Loyalty Experience Diligence & Fidelity to be employed  
for the purposes afores<sup>t</sup> Until you shall have our approbation  
of them or nomination of others from hence  
7<sup>th</sup> You are with the assistance of Coll<sup>ll</sup> William Rhet our present  
Receiver General and Commissioners appointed for that purpose  
to take and inspect the accounts of John Ashby & Nathaniel Sale  
our late Receivers from the time of their being put in possession of  
the said office & after you have audited & approved the same to allow  
the accounts according to the form given to preceding Governours  
and

and such money as shall be received for the balance of such accounts You are to take particular care that it be transmitted to Us with what convenient Speed you can according as You shall be directed by Us

8<sup>th</sup> You are to take great care that the Indians be not abused & that Justice be duly Administered to them in our Courts & that you Endeavour Your utmost to create a firm Friendship with them & to bring them over to Your Part for Your better protection & defence against the Enemy the neighbouring French & Spaniards against whom you are to protect our said Province & And we assure you of our Utmost Assistance for Your security

9<sup>th</sup> You are to transmit to Us as soon as You can conveniently get it hand somely transcribed a full and exact Account of our Yearly Rents what they amount to in the whole & the particular Men from whom due and what from each Man also what has been received by whom and how applied and what Land to whom & for what sold.

10. You are to take care that all persons may be admitted to peruse the Public Records of our province provided they make such perusal in the Place where the same are constantly kept & pay the Customary and usual fees

11<sup>th</sup> You shall immediately upon the Receipt of these presents issue out your Warrant to Eight such persons as to you shall seem most proper (viz!) to four of the Inhabitants of Colleton County & four of the Inhabitants of Granville County to sound the River of Nott Royal & to examine which is the fittest place to fix a Town upon & to return the same into the Notaries Office which return You are to transmit to Us as soon as

You

You shall receive the same

Whereas it was agreed at our Board that the Office of Surveyor General of South Carolina would be better Executed by the several Surveyors of the respective Counties You are therefore to direct such persons to be the several Surveyors of each County as to you shall seem most proper & that each of them shall make such returns of the Land they shall Survey and Set out & the Quit Rents reserv'd for the same into our Secretary's Office according to the usual Custom of our Province

And lastly We do require you Our said Governor to Execute and perform all other things necessary & proper for answering our Intentions in the premises & which shall or may tend to the Good Governm<sup>t</sup> of our Province aforesaid Given under our Hands & Seals at Craven House this 6<sup>th</sup> of June Anno dom 1711

Craven. Carteret. I Colleton

Beaufort. M. Ashley. I. Banson

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13 June 1711

William Lord Craven Palatin Henry Duke of Beaufort  
John Lord Carteret and the rest of the True and Absolute  
Lords proprietors of Carolina

To Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> Governor of South  
Carolina & to our Surveyor or Surveyors for  
the time being of that part of our province afores<sup>d</sup>.

Whereas Mr. Edward Crisp has given us several proofs of his good  
Inclinations to our service and his earnest Endeavours to promote the general  
good of our province We think it convenient to give all due encouragement  
to such persons & do therefore hereby require & Command you to cause to  
be Admeasured & Sett out to the said Edward Crisp and His Heirs Six  
Hundred Acres of Land according to the Rules & Customs of our province  
aforesaid You are also to give directions that the usual Grants for the  
same may be pass'd to him & his Heirs for ever Reserving the Quit  
Rent of six Shillings Yearly to us & our Heirs & Assignes and for so  
doing this shall be your sufficient Marrant Given at Craven House  
under our Hands and Seals this 13<sup>th</sup> day of June 1711

Craven	M. Ashley
Beaufort	J. Colleton
Carteret	J. Dawson

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B.P.R.D. A+H.S. Vol. 650.

Whitehall, Decr the 6<sup>th</sup> 1711.

My Lord,

We have consider'd the Report from the Board of Ordnance, inclosed to us in your Lordship's Letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> of the last Month; upon which we take leave to Observe that Col<sup>l</sup>e Spotswood proposes two things; The one, that the Old Powder there might be Exchanged by the Ships of War, that go to that colony, which would serve them for Signals, Match Guns, & Salutes; the other, that Her Majesty would be Graciously pleased to send a fresh Supply of Powder thither.

Tho the Board of Ordnance think it will be an ill Precedent to Exchange the Powder that was Sold, & has been so many years there; yet if it were Exchanged by small Parcels, by every Ship, in the method & for the purpose Col<sup>l</sup>e Spotswood proposes, We cannot conceive it will be of any prejudice to her Majesty's Service.

We must further observe to your Lordsh<sup>t</sup> That if upon the late Massacre in Carolina; the Tuscaruro Indians should take Arms, & be joined  
RE Hon<sup>ble</sup> Earl of Dartmouth.

by

by other Nations, & Col<sup>o</sup> Spotswood necessitated  
thereby, for the Defence of Her Majesty's Subjects, to  
enter into an Indian War, there will be a necessity  
of his having Powder & Arms sent him; For he  
informs us, that the Colony is in no Capacity  
to make an Offensive or Defensive War; their  
Militia being in a Manner wholly destitute  
of Ammunition, & as ill Provided with Arms  
that are useful; That unless Her Majesty be  
pleased to send thither a Supply of both to be  
ready against an Emergency, he fears he shall  
not be able to sustain any considerable Attack.

We are

My Lord  
your Lord<sup>rs</sup>

Most Humble Servants

Winchilsea

Phil: Meadows

Francis Gwyn

Rob<sup>t</sup> Monckton

Geo: Baillie.

Ch<sup>a</sup>: Turner.

Arth. Moore.

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B.P.R.O. Carolina Prop. B. 3. Vol. 5. p. 62

31<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>4</sup> 1713

Col<sup>o</sup> Rhet.

We have received your Accounts from our Secretary & do intend to peruse & consider them at our next Board & then we shall send you our opinion relating to them. But in the meantime we must tell you that we have received a Letter from Mr. Craven dated Nov<sup>r</sup> the 20<sup>th</sup> giving us an account of very ill language you gave him & the affront you offered us & our Gov<sup>r</sup> the words alledged against you were: this is but a Lords proprietors Government & I would wish my true with the Commission. We have very great reason to resent such an Indignity offered to us by our Officer & we expect that since you have through inadvertancy or passion, suffer'd such imprudent words to escape from you, that you should submit your self to our Gov<sup>r</sup> & ask his pardon

We are surprised that we have not heard from you upon this subject, but however have order'd your Comm<sup>r</sup> to be restored in hopes of your more prudent behaviour for the future

We bid you heartily farewell.

Beaufort

Carteret

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Benson

Craven House

Jan<sup>4</sup> of 31<sup>st</sup> 1713

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B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. B. 2 vol 5 p. 63

Letter to Charles Craven Esq. Gov<sup>r</sup>  
of South Carolina  
Sir

31 January 1713

We received your Letter dated the 20<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1712 wherein you give us an acc<sup>r</sup> of what you so kindly & charitably have done towards assisting your Neighbours in North Carolina. We thank you for your endeavours wch we hope will have the effect they were designed for & will put an end to the Indian War in that province. We highly resent the affront that was offer'd to you by Col<sup>r</sup> Rhet & we shall take care that all reasonable submission and satisfaction shall be made to you upon that Acc<sup>r</sup> but at the same time we must tell you that we are surprized that you should offer to discharge any Officer Commissioned by us under the Great Seal of the province. And we do hereby require you to restore him his Comm<sup>r</sup> & we shall direct him by our Lrc (a copy of wch we have herewith enclosed sent you) to make such satisfaction to you, as the nature of such offence shall require.

We shall take into our Consideration such acts as have passed the Assembly, since you were Gov<sup>r</sup> & have been transmitted to us for our Approbation & in a short time we will give you our opinion relating to them. We wish you success in your Government & bid you heartily farewell & are your affectionate Friends.

Craven House

Beaufort. Carteret. M<sup>r</sup>. Ashley. J. Colleton

January 31<sup>st</sup> 1713

J. Banson.

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B. P. R. O Carolina prop. B. 3 vol 5 p. 65

27 March 1713

Letter to Charles Craven Esq  
Gov<sup>r</sup> of South Carolina

Sir

We have herewith sent you the heads of an Act of Assembly which we think proper to be passed for the better securing our Debts & Chief Rents to us & for confirming the Titles of the Inhabitants to their Plantations & Estates. We have complied with the Proposals that were sent to us by our Chief Justice for the passing such a Law & have advanced yours & some other Salaries & have consented to the Public Buildings wch we think to be for the Honor & Advantage of our Government.

We being informed of S<sup>r</sup>. Anthony Craven's death are apprehensive that your affairs upon that occasion may require your coming for England, and in that case have appointed Mr. Rob<sup>r</sup> Johnson to succeed you, but we shall not grant him any Commission till we can receive further Advice from you.

We bid you heartily farewell & are  
Your affectionate Friends

Craven House

March ye 27<sup>th</sup> 1713

Beaufort. Carteret. M. Ashley  
J. Colleton. J. Dawson

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B.P.R.O. Carolina Prop. B.I. vol.5 p.66

27 March 1713

Letter to Nicholas Drott Esq.  
Chief Justice of South Carolina

Sr

We received Your Letters with the Heads of an Act of Assembly for the better securing our Chief Rents & for the confirming & settling the Titles of the Inhabitants of our Province to their several & Respective Lands and Estates. We think it very reasonable that such a Law should be passed & have therefore sent you back the heads which we think proper for such an Act with very little alteration from those you sent to us. We recommend to You the Care of this & what other Acts of Assembly shall be thought proper to be transmitted to us for our Confirmation & bid you heartily farewell

Beaufort

Carterset.

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Hanson

Graven House

March 27<sup>th</sup> 1713

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D. P. R. O. Proprietary B. 2. Vol 9

Q. 32

At the Court at S<sup>t</sup> James 15<sup>th</sup> April 1713

Present

The Queens most Excell<sup>t</sup> Ma<sup>r</sup> in Council

The Right hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Proprietors of Carolina having by their Certificate this day read at the Board, Represented to Her Ma<sup>r</sup> That by virtue of the Letters patents Granted to them by Her Royal Uncle King Charles the second of blessed memory They have (the affairs of the present Governor of Carolina Charles Craven Esq requiring his return home to England) Nominated and appointed Robert Johnson Esq. to succeed him in the Government of that Province, being a person of Integrity and capacity well affected to Her Majestys Government and every way Qualified for that Trust, and therefore humbly recommended him to Her Ma<sup>r</sup> for Her Royal Approbation according to the late Act of Parliament made in such cases It is therefore ordered by Her Ma<sup>r</sup> in Council, That it be and it is hereby referred to the Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade and Plantations to consider of this matter And to Report their opinion thereon to Her Ma<sup>r</sup> in Council with all convenient Speed

Christo. Musgrave

Rec<sup>d</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> April  
Read 7 May } 1713

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B. P. R. O. Proprietors. B. 3 vol 30 p 379

7. May 1713.

To the Queens most Excellent Majestey

May it please your Majestey

In obedience to your Majestys order in Council of the 15<sup>th</sup> of last month we have considered of the desire of the Right Honble the Lords Proprietors of Carolina that Robt. Johnson Esq. nominated by them to be Governor of that Province in the Room of Charles Craven Esq. who by reason of his affairs is obliged to return home may have your Majestys Royal Approbation. And thereupon we humbly take leave to represent to Your Majestey that we have no objection why Your Majestey may not be graciously pleased to approve of the said Robt. Johnson as Governor of that Province under the Proprietors according to their Lordships desire provided he qualify himself for that Trust in such manner as the Law requires. And that he give good and sufficient security as usual in a Bond of 2000<sup>£</sup> sterl. for his due Observance of y<sup>e</sup> acts of Parliament relating to Trade and Navigation and of such Instructions touching the same as shall be given him by Your Majestey or by any person acting under Your Majestys authority

Which is most humbly submitted

Guilford. Phil. Meadows

Robt. Monckton. Tho. Doley

J. Hynde Cotton

Whithall  
May 7<sup>th</sup> 1713

B.P.R.C. Carolina prop. 1/2 2. vol 5 p. 69

21 Aug. 1713

It being represented to Us some time since that very great wrongs and Injuries were done to Us by the Illegal and Exorbitant Grants of Lands in our Province of South Carolina, whereby we were induced to issue out our Orders and Commands that no other Land should be sold in that Colony but such as should be directed by our Special Warrants sign'd at our Board in London yet the Inhabitants of our said Province having earnestly applied themselves to Us that this our Order might in some measure be repeal'd and revoked and we being willing to grant their Request and to give all due Encouragm<sup>t</sup> to such persons as shall come to settle themselves in that part of our Province aforesaid.

We do agree that the said order should be repeal'd and we do hereby consent that Warrants may be issued out of our Secretary's Office in South Carolina for the Grant of Lands according to the accustomed Rules and Usage of our said Province provided that such Grants shall not exceed 500 Acres of Land to any one purchaser and that every 500 acres shall be rated proportionably to the value of 10 £ sterl. of the Current Money of Great Britain And for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant

Beaufort. Carteret  
M. Ashley J. Colleton.

Aug<sup>t</sup>. 21. 1713.

J. Hanson

22. Aug. 1713

Henry Duke of Beaufort Palatin. John Lord Carteret and  
the Rest of the True and Absolute Lords Proprietors of the  
Province of Carolina in America

To Charles Craven Esq; our Governor or to our  
Deputy Governor and Council for the time  
being of our Province of South Carolina

Gentlemen

Whereas Nicholas Trot Esq; the Chief Justice of our Province of South Carolina having Affairs which require his personal Attendance here in Great Britain has applied to us for leave and licence to be absent from our Province of South Carolina for so long time as he may be detain'd in the Negotiation of his said Affairs here we are very willing to grant his Request and to continue his Commission during such his leave of absence. We therefore hereby signify our pleasure to you that you do by Commission under Your Hands and Seals constitute and appoint such person (as shall be judg'd most proper) to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas till the arrival again of the said Nicholas Trot into our Province aforesaid And we do hereby further command you to grant under Your Hands and Seals special Comissions of Oyer and Terminer and General Delivery directed to some of the Justices of the Peace of our said Province to hold the severall Sessions and to hear and determine all Criminal Causes therein during the Absence of the said Nicholas Trot And we do hereby signify our further pleasure to you that the  
Salary

Salary of Chief Justice be paid to the said Nicholas Trott Order during his  
said absence by this our leave at the usual time which he used to receive  
the same And for so doing this shall be your sufficient Marrant Given  
under our Hands and Seals at S<sup>t</sup>. James's the 22<sup>nd</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1713

Beaufort

Carteret

Full<sup>r</sup> Skipwith

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Hanson

B P R O Carolina prop<sup>d</sup> B. 2 Vol 5 pp. 71-73

3 Sept. 1713

Lie from M<sup>r</sup> Shelton to Charles  
Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> of S. Carolina

5r

The public Business having call'd some of the Lord<sup>s</sup> Proprietors out of the Town their Lordships commanded me to inform you that at the request of the Gentlemen of our province they had consented that their Order prohibiting the sale of Land except such as should be directed by Special Marrant signed at their Board should be revok'd and their Lordships have directed Marrants as usual for the sale of Lands to be issued out of the Secretary's Office with such Conditions as are express'd in their Marrant herewith enclosoed to which I refer you

Their Lordships further commanded me herewith to send you the Proclamation for publishing the peace concluded between Her Majesty and the French Kingdom the receipt whereof you are forthwith to cause the same to be publish'd in the usual Places of your Colony under their Lordships Government and that you give Notice to all privateers and Commanders of Ships within your province to cease Hostilities with the French Kings subjects according to the Tenor of the said Proclamation I am further directed by their Lordships to transmit you a Copy of a Letter they received from the Lord<sup>s</sup> of Trade Plantations wherein Her Majesty is pleased to command that none of Her Subjects be sent from any of Her Majestys Plantations as prisoners without good proof first made of their Crime and that proof transmitted

transmitted along with such prisoners

Their Lordships have been please'd to give leave to Mr. Nicholas Trot their Chief Justice in Your province to be absent from the said province for so long time as some Affairs which he has to negotiate here in Great Britain shall require his personal attendance on the same And their Lordships have sent to the said Mr. Trot a Warrant for the Governor and Council to constitute a proper person to be Judge of the Common Pleas and to Grant Commissions of Oyer and Terminer to some of the Justices of the peace in Your province to determine all Criminal Causes during such his leave of absence as you will see by the aforesaid Warrant when delivered to you by Mr. Justice Trot As to the Letter their Lordships receiv'd from you and the Council relating to the Boundaries between South and North Carolina their Lordships took that business into their Consideration but thought it a matter of such consequence that it requir'd to be more maturely consider'd and therefore adjourn'd it for that time I shall take care to lay it before their Lordships at their next meeting and shall endeavour all I can to have a determination of that matter in your favor. I am

8<sup>r</sup>  
Your obedient humble Servt!

R. Shelton

Sept 3<sup>rd</sup> 1713

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2  
71  
B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. 1 B. 2 Vol 5 p 74

27 July 1714

Sir John Colleton Bar<sup>t</sup> one of the true + absolute Lords  
proprietors of the province of Carolina in America

To Nicholas Trot Esq<sup>r</sup> Greeting

Whereas it is Agreed by the Lords proprietors of Carolina  
according to the power granted to them by their Charter bearing date  
the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June in the 17<sup>th</sup> year of the Reign of King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup>  
that each of the Lords proprietors shou'd name a Deputy to be his  
Representative in the General Assembly and Council of Carolina I  
out of the Trust and Confidence I have in the prudence +  
Loyalty of you the said Nicholas Trot do hereby constitute + appoint  
you the said Nicholas Trot to be my Deputy during my pleasure in  
that part of our province of Carolina that lies south and West of  
Cape Fear with full power to act and exercise all such powers  
and authorities as to a Lords proprietors Deputy doth belong +  
which are consonant to our said Charter + the Laws there pass'd  
and confirmed by Us Given under my hand + Seal this 27<sup>th</sup> day  
of July Ann<sup>r</sup> Dom<sup>r</sup> 1714

I. Colleton 

B.P.R.O. Carolina prop. 13.3 vol 5 p. 75

10 Aug 1711

To the Gov<sup>r</sup> & Council of  
South Carolina  
Gentlemen

Upon the death of Henry Duke of Beaufort the late Palatin of  
Our Province of Carolina. We the rest of the Lords Proprietors having called a  
Board did unanimously agree & chose the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Lord Carteret  
to be our Palatin in the Room of the said Duke of Beaufort. You are therefore  
hereby required to notify and publish the same thro all our Province afor  
said least any neglect or inconvenience inue upon a pretended ignorance  
thereof. We are

Your very loving Friends.

63  
71  
B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. 4 B. 2 vol. 5 p. 76

Form of proclaiming the King

10. Aug. 1714

Whereas it hath pleas'd Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne of blessed Memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain France & Ireland as also the Supreme Dominion & Sovereign Right of the Province of Carolina & all other her late Majestys dominions in America are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick Lünenbourg. We therefore the Governor & Council of Carolina with Numbers of other the Principal Planters and Inhabitants of this province do now hereby with one full voice & Consent of Tongue and Heart publish and proclaim that the high & mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick Lünenbourg is now by the death of our late Sovereign of happy Memory become our only Lawful and Rightful liege Lord. George by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France & Ireland defender of the Faith Supreme Lord of the s<sup>d</sup> Province of Carolina & all other Her late etta<sup>44</sup> Territories and dominions in America &c. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith & constant Obedience with all hearty and humble affection Beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign to Bless the Royal King George with long & happy years to reign over us. Given at

God save King George

B. P. R. O. Carolina prop<sup>4</sup> B 2 vols 5 p. 77

10 Aug<sup>1</sup> 1714

Order of proclaiming the King

Whereas by the Death of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne of  
Blessed Memory the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain France and Ireland  
As also the Supreme Dominion and Sovereign Right of the provinces of Car-  
olina & all other her late Majestys Dominions in America are solely and  
rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick  
Lunenbourg

We therefore do hereby strictly command & require you our  
Gov<sup>r</sup> or president of our Council & our Council for the time being of our  
Province of South Carolina in America, together with the militia and  
with numbers of other the planters & inhabitants of our said Province  
of South Carolina, that you do immediately as soon as these presents  
shall come to your hands forthwith proclaim that the high and mighty  
Prince George Elector of Brunswick Lunenbourg is now by the death of our  
late Sovereign of happy Memory become our only lawful and rightful  
liege Lord. George by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and  
Ireland, defender of the Faith Supreme Lord of the said Province of  
Carolina and all other Her Majestys Territories and dominions in  
America. Given sc<sup>r</sup>

B. P. R. O. Carolina Prop. B. 3. Vol 5. p. 78

Sept<sup>r</sup> 17/14

Confirmation of an Act

We the Lord Palatin & the rest of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, being satisfy'd with the many good Reasons thereunto moving & highly approving an Act Entituled An Act for Ascertaining Publick Officers &c. w<sup>ch</sup> was made in the Year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety eight when the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Earl of Bath was Palatin and Joseph Blake Esq<sup>r</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> & was signed by the said Gov<sup>r</sup> Stephen Bull, James Moore, William Hawet & Thomas Cary Esq<sup>r</sup> the then deputies and is herein recited Which said Act being only temporary was for its excellency and use continued by several acts & at last made perpetual by an Act Entituled An Act to make perpetual several acts therein mentioned which was made in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve when His Grace Henry Duke of Beaufort was Palatin and the Hon<sup>r</sup> Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> and was signed and sealed by the said Gov<sup>r</sup> Charles Hart, Arthur Middleton, Thomas Broughton, Ralph Izard, & Evelyn Esq<sup>r</sup> as deputies. Now we do hereby Approve Enact ratify and Confirm the said Act for Ascertaining Publick Officers &c. And accordingly the said before recited Act is hereby enacted ratify'd and confirm'd. Given at S<sup>t</sup> James under Our Hands and the Great Seal of Our province this day of Sep<sup>r</sup> Anno dom 17/14.



8 Sept. 1714

To Excellency John Lord Carteret, Palatin and the rest of the  
true and Absolute Lords proprietors of province of Carolina in  
America

To all to whom these presents shall  
come be seen or made known greeting

Whereas by our publick & Gen<sup>l</sup> Instructions given to our Governor of our  
province of South Carolina amongst other things therein contained it is ordered  
and directed that the Governor of our said province with the Advice and Consent  
of any four of our Deputies or Members of our Council may pass and Ratify Laws  
Now whereas we are fully satisfyd of the Ability and knowledge of Nicholas  
Trott Esq<sup>r</sup> Our Chief Justice of our province afores<sup>d</sup> in the Laws Constitutions  
& Customs of our said province and that he has Executed that Employm<sup>t</sup>  
for several years with Integrity and Capacity We therefore putting great  
Confidence in him do hereby direct require and command that for the  
future the said Nicholas Trott during our pleasure shall be always  
one of the said four Deputies to pass ratify and confirm our said Laws  
And unless the said Nich<sup>r</sup> Trott during his being Chief Justice of our  
Province aforesaid be of the Quorum for passing and ratifying our  
said Laws that no four of our Deputies shall be reckoned a Quorum  
for passing such Laws as aforesaid unless the said Nich<sup>r</sup> Trott is one and doth  
ratify & confirm the same Given at S<sup>t</sup> James under our hands & the Great Seal  
of the province of Carolina this 8<sup>th</sup> day of Septem<sup>r</sup> 1714.

67  
1  
B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. 152 vol. 5 p. p. 80781

8 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1714

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatine and the rest of the true  
and Absolute Lords proprietors of the Province of Carolina in  
America

To all to whom these presents shall come  
be seen or made known Greeting

Whereas Nicholas Trott Esq<sup>r</sup> was constituted Chief Justice of all that  
part of our Province of Carolina that lies South and West of Cape Fear by a  
Commission under the several hands of the then Lord Palatin and the rest of  
the Lords proprietors of Carolina and under the Great Seal of our said Province  
bearing date the 8<sup>th</sup> day of March 1706/7 which said Commission is now of  
full force and the said Nicholas Trott by virtue thereof is at present Chief  
Justice of that part of our said Province

And whereas we the said Lord Palatin & Lords proprietors aforesaid  
do think it very reasonable that our said Chief Justice should have  
the sole nomination and appointment of a Provoost Marshall for the Courts  
of Assize or General Sessions or Goal delivery and Common Pleas and  
all other Courts whatsoever held or to be held before our said Chief Justice  
who is to execute all process issuing out of our said Courts distinct from  
the Provoost Marshall General belonging to our Gov<sup>r</sup> and Council

Now know ye that we the Lord Palatin and Lords proprietors  
aforesaid reposing especial trust and Confidence in the said Nich<sup>o</sup>  
Trott our Chief Justice as afores<sup>d</sup> Have Authorized and Empowred  
And

And by these presents do authorize and Empower him the said Nich: Trott our  
Chief Justice during his continuance in the said Office of Chief Justice to con-  
stitute and appoint such person as he shall think fitting to be provost Mar-  
shall of the Court of Assize, General Sessions or Goal delivery and Common  
pleas and all other Courts whatsoever held or to be held before our said Chief  
Justice and to execute by himself or his Lawful Deputy or Deputies, substitute  
or substitutes all process issuing out of our said Courts or signed by our said  
Chief Justice And such person so appointed by our said Chief Justice to be  
provost Marshall as aforesaid he the said Nich: Trott may at any time  
at his Will and Pleasure remove and appoint another person in the room  
of him so removed And our Will and Pleasure further is that the person so  
appointed by the said Nich: Trott our Chief Justice to be provost Marshall of  
our Courts of Assize General Sessions or Goal delivery and Common Pleas  
and all other Courts belonging to our said Chief Justice within our said  
Province of South Carolina shall have the Charges Care Custody and Keeping  
of the Goal of the said part of our said Province for all Criminals and  
Debtors and all other Prisoners whatsoever Excepting those committed  
by order of the Court of Chancery or Admiralty of that part of our said  
Province. And our Will and Pleasure further is that the person so ap-  
pointed by our Chief Justice to be our provost Marshall of his Courts shall  
have and receive all the fees profits, perquisites, & privileges by Law or Right belonging  
to the provost Marshall that used to execute the process issuing out of any of the Courts  
belonging to our said Chief Justice Given under our hands at S<sup>t</sup> James w<sup>t</sup> the Great  
Seal of our Province the 8<sup>th</sup> day of Septem<sup>r</sup> in the year of our Lord 1711.

B.P.R.O. Carolina prop. "B. 2 vol 5 p 82

8<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1714

To the Governor and Council of South Carolina

Gentlemen

We are given to understand that our Chief Justice had made a very accurate Edition of the Laws of our province

Our orders to you are that you cause the fairest transcript of the said Laws to be laid before you. And that our Chief Justice direct the making two fair transcripts of the same one to be sent to us & the other to remain in the hands of our said Chief Justice for our use. And that our Treasurer pay for the sums which our Chief Justice shall order the Clerks to be allowed not exceeding fourscore pounds.

We have heard Complaints from several heads of an Act that you have passed called your Bank Act.

We recommend it to you to consider of some Expedient to prevent the Mischief of that Act least upon further Complaints we should be forced to Repeal the said Act. It being Exclaimed against by our London Merchants as very prejudicial to Trade

We are

Gentlemen

Your loving friends and humble servants

C. S. M. A.

I. D.

S. James's  
Sept<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1714

60

To P. R. O. Carolina prop. # 2 Vol 5. p. 83

8<sup>th</sup> Sept: 17114

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatine and the rest  
of the true and Absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province  
of Carolina in America

To Col: William Rhett Our Receiver  
General of our province of South Carolina

These are to command and require you to pay or cause to be  
paid (out of monies in your hands) unto Nicholas Trott Esq: our Chief Justice  
of South Carolina the sum of one hundred pounds £ 100: during his  
continuance in the said Office to be paid him quarterly being so much  
allowed him by us as a yearly salary for his being Chief Justice of our  
said Province. The said salary of our Chief Justice to commence from the  
date of this Warrant.

And that you do also pay unto our said Chief Justice at the  
rate of twenty five pounds £ 25: per annum for his finding a Clerk of the Crown  
or Sessions and Common Pleas. And that you do also pay for the Expences  
at the General Sessions to be held there in each year fifteen pounds each  
And to the Ministers appointed by the Chief Justice to preach the sessions  
sermons each five pounds. And for expences at the Court of Common Pleas  
to be held four times every year fifty shillings each Court. And for your  
so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under our  
hands and seals this 8<sup>th</sup> day of Septem: In the year of our Lord  
17114.

25. March 1715

His Excellency John Carteret Palatine and the rest of  
the true and absolute Lords proprietors of Carolina  
in America

To Henrydah English Esq Surveyor General  
of our Province of South Carolina in America

We having at the request of the Reverend Mr. Gideon  
Johnston to our Board on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of December last past granted  
to him and his heirs five hundred Acres of Land within our Pro-  
vince aforesaid We do therefore hereby require and command you  
to cause to be admeasured and set out for the use of the said Mr.  
Gideon Johnston and his heirs five hundred Acres of Land according  
to the Usages Customs and Rules of our Province aforesaid. And you  
are to give directions that Grants for the same may be passed to him  
and his heirs accordingly reserving the usual Quit Rent for the  
same to be yearly paid to us our Heirs and assigns for ever. And for  
so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given at St. James's  
under our hands and seals the 25<sup>th</sup> day of March Anno Domini 1715

Carteret Palatine

Ja. Beck for Beaufort

Mr. Ashley

J. Hanson

52

B.P.R.O. Carolina Prop<sup>4</sup> B.2. vol. 5 p. 85

11. April 1715

De Col<sup>o</sup> William Rhett

Receiver General of South Carolina

Sir

We having formerly agreed to give 500 pounds towards the Building of a Church which we are informed the Inhabitants of Your part of our province are now a Building in Charles Town. We take this opportunity to write to you by the Reverend Mr. Johnston the Rector of the said Church and do hereby require you to pay such persons as are appointed for that purpose the sum of 500 pounds towards the Building the said Church; Which we hope will Encourage others chearfully to contribute to so good a useful and charitable a design.

We have heard that Mr. Johnston has been in a more especial manner careful in procuring by all means the peace, Unity and tranquillity of that part of the Church amongst you, which was committed to his care: And since his arrival here we have been daily sensible of his Endeavours and good Offices for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts: For which reason we are willing to give him all due Encourag<sup>m</sup> and do therefore hereby require and command You to pay unto the said Mr. Johnston yearly the sum of one hundred pounds during his Residence in his parish of Charles Town: And that You further pay to him all the Arrears which shall appear to be due to him for the afores<sup>e</sup> Sermons he preached from Oct<sup>r</sup> 1708 to Mar. 1713. For which said several and respective payments this Letter shall be your sufficient warrant.

St James  
the 4<sup>th</sup> 1715

We are Your assured friends Carteret Palatin. M. Ashley  
Berkeley for B. J. Hanson

7.3

B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. 1 B. 2. vol 5 p. 94

11. April 1715

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatin & the rest of the  
true and Absolute Lords Proprietors of Carolina

To Kenroydah English Esq.  
Surveyor General of South Carolina

Whereas Landgrave Mr. Hodgeson hath purchased 6000 acres  
of Land of us and paid to us 100<sup>£</sup> purchase money for the same. We do therefore hereby  
require & command you to cause to be admeasured and set out for the use of the  
aforeward Landgrave Mr. Hodgeson and his heirs 5000 acres of Land according to  
the Usages Rules and Customs of our Province aforesaid. And you are to give  
directions that Grants for the same may be passed to him & his heirs accord-  
ingly reserving the Quit rent of 10<sup>£</sup> for every 1000 Acres to be paid yearly to  
us our Heirs and Assigns for ever. And for your so doing this shall be your  
sufficient Warrant. Given at S. James's under our hands and Seals this  
11<sup>th</sup> day of April 1715

Carteret Palatin O

Ja: Bertie for Beaufort O

Maurice Ashley O

J. Banson

J. Colleton

(8 May 1715.)

Cette Relation a été écrite par un Habitant de la Côte  
Caroline à une Gentilhomme de Londres, qui l'emploie  
dans ce Pays là, apprendra beaucoup mieux à  
Votre Majesté les cruautés exercées par les Sauvages  
qu'une simple Extrait de cette Pièce.

Charlestown le 8 May 1715.

Monsieur,

Jeest avec une Extrême douleur que je suis obligé  
de vous apprendre l'Etat déplorable où nous nous  
trouvons reduits.

Au Commencement de la Semaine avant  
Pâques, Le Bruit se répandit parmi nous, que les  
Indiens étoient mécontents, & qu'ils menaçaient de  
de bouleverser, le qui d'abord parut mal fondé Mais  
cette Nouvelle fut confirmée par l'arrivée de Gray  
et Warner deux Négocians des Indes, qui nous apprirent  
la même chose, & qu'à moins que les Indiens ne  
reussent le Gouverneur, & qu'on ne leur donnât quelque  
Satisfaction, ils ne manqueroient pas de prendre les  
Armes. On renvoia ces deux hommes sur le Champ  
pour faire Savoir aux Indiens que le Gouverneur  
viendroit incessamment pour rémedier à leurs Griffes.

cc

75-  
6

be qu'il execta le même jour.

Bray & Warner arrivèrent le Jeudi avant Paques dans une ville des Yamasees proche de Port Royal où étoit Warne notre Agent, Mr Wright, & une nommée Mr Cochrane qui demeuroit parmi les Indiens & plusieurs autres Negocians des Indes. Ils rencontrèrent les Indiens & leurs Rois, s'acquittèrent de la Commission du Gouverneur & leur offrirent toute sorte de Satisfaction pour le tort qu'on leur avait fait. Les Indiens parurent satisfaits donnerent la main en signe d'Amitié & burent ensemble comme à l'ordinaire: apres quoi, les Negocians se retirerent chacun chez soi.

Mais le lendemain, (c'étoit le vendredi Saint,) à la pointe du jour on entendit le terrible Cri de guerre, (War Hoop) & on vit d'abord paroître une grande multitude dont le visage & plusieurs autres parties du Corps étoient peintes de Rayes rouges & noires & qui ressemblaient à tout autant de Démons sortis de l'Enfer. C'est ordinairement sous cette figure qu'ils paroissent en temps de Guerre. Le Rouge marque la Guerre, & la noire représente la mort, à laquelle leurs ennemis doivent s'attendre sans misericorde. Ils se jetterent d'abord sur les Agents,

Agents, & sur Mr. Wright de fairent de leurs maisons & de leurs Effets, tirent sur toutes sortes de Personnes sans distinction, & firent <sup>mourir</sup> à force de tourments, de la maniere au monde la plus cruelle, Ceux qui avoient évité le feu de leurs armes.

Parmi ceux qui étoient là, le Capitaine Burrage (qui est à present dans cette ville, (t de qui je tiens ce que je viens de dire,) se sauva en traversant une Rivière à la nage; mais il fut blessé en même temps de deux coups de balle, dont l'un lui perça le cou, & sortit par la Bouche, & l'autre lui perça le dos & est demeurée dans la poitrine, sans toucher aux parties vitales. Aprés quoi il alla chez le Colonel Barnwell & par ce moyen il mit l'alarme parmi les habitans de Port Royal, d'où il fit savoir aux autres Plantations tout ce qui se passoit.

Par une admirable Effet de la Providence, le Baisseau du Capitaine Swaddle, qui avoit été saisi pour avoir débarqué des marchandises d'une maniere irréguliere, se trouva là avec le Capitaine & d'autres personnes, sur son Bord. Ils recueillent les pauvres habitans, au nombre d'environ quatre cents; & comme la nuit approchoit, à peine ces不幸者 étoient ils arrivés à bord, que les Indiens entrerent dans les Plantations

Plantations, & ne trouvant personne dans les maisons, ils se rendirent sur le bord de l'eau, & firent grand feu sur le bateau pendant toute la nuit, mais ils ne tuèrent personne; Ils repetoient continuellement leur cri de guerre diabolique à mesure qu'ils tiroient, Le Lendemain ils tuèrent les bœufs & le bétail à coup de mousquet, & ils bâcagèrent & pillerent tout ce qu'ils rencontrèrent, dans çant d'une maniere grotesque & faisant de grands cris de joie à mesure qu'ils tiroient & qu'ils brûlent les maisons. Un tel spectacle pourroit faire du plaisir si les suites n'en étoient pas si funestes.

Un autre négociant des Indes, (le seul, qui se soit échappé parmi un grand nombre) sauva la vie en se trainant dans une marais, où il se tint caché proche de la ville. Il entendit, pendant tout le jour, un feu presque continu, & des cris & des gemissements lugubres. Il levoit souvent la tête dans sa retraite, & il entendoit voient faire des choses inouies; car les Indiens brûlaient les hommes, & les faisoient expirer dans les tourmens: Ils traitoient les femmes de la maniere du monde la plus honteuse. Et lorsque ces pauvres mal-heureux l'ecrioient, O Seigneur ! O mon Dieu ! ils dangoient & repetoient les memes paroles en se moquant.

moquant. La Pudeur ne me permet pas de vous dire de quelle maniere les femmes ont été traitées: Elle demand que je tire le voile sur cet Article.

Cet homme qui avoit été témoin de tant de Cruautez, se mit tout nud pour ressembler parfaitement aux Indiens; & dans cet Etat, il se sauva de nuit, en traversant la ville sans étre apperçu, il y entendit parler beaucoup de gens & il y vit plusieurs Chandelles à chaque maison; & ayant évité les sentinelles, il a voulu qu'il soit arrivé ici sain & sauf.

M<sup>r</sup> Jean Wright avec qui j'avois lié une étroite amitié, & M<sup>r</sup> Nairne ont été enveloppés dans ce malheur. Je ne Sais, si M<sup>r</sup> Wright a été brûlé à petit feu ou non; mais on dit que ces déclaratoz ont brûlé M<sup>r</sup> Nairne d'une grand Nombre de morceaux de Bois, auxquels ils ont mis le feu, & qu'ils l'ont brûlé de cette maniere de sorte qu'il a souffert des tourmens horribles, pendant plusieurs jours, avant que de pouvoir expirer.

Pendant ces entrefaites le Gouverneur assembla les Troupes & campa chez le Capitaine Woodwards, peu de temps aprez, on tira le canon pour donner l'Alarme, & on publia les loix de la guerre; un

Parti

Parti d'Indiens attaqua le Gouverneur même dans ses retranchements; mais ils furent bien tôt repoussés & on prit leurs sacs, sans aucune perte de notre côté. Des qu'on eut pris les mesures nécessaires, Et que le Gouverneur par l'avis de ceux qui étoient aupres de lui, crut qu'il étoit assez fort il poursuivoit les Indiens; & et ainsé envoié par Eau le Colonel Barnwell & le Colonel Mackey avec un assey grand nombre de troupes à la ville où les Indiens avoient exercé les Cruautés dont j'ai parlé il s'avancé par terre avec le corps de son armée La Seconde ou la troisième nuit, s'étant logé dans une plaine, proche d'une Rivière, où il y avoit des bois de chaque côté les Bateaux d'estrade donnerent avis que Indiens étoient dans ces bois, & partagéz en plusieurs corps. Sur cette Nouvelle on prit toutes les précautions nécessaires on le tint sous les armes pendant toute la nuit &c. Le lendemain à la pointe du jour, les Indiens eurent ordre de tirer un coup de Mouquet qui devoit servir de signal pour nous attaquer: Bientôt apres ils firent plusieurs décharges, & un feu continual jusque à une heure apres le lever du soleil, & ils avoient presque entouré tout le camp. S'étant rangéz en forme de croissant. Mais le Gouverneur

et ceux qui étoient - aupres de lui, ayant rallié quelques fuyards, se jetterent esfin sur les Indiens et les mirent en deroute, apres avoir tué quelques uns de leurs Capitaines et de leurs Chefs, entre autres une nommée Smith qui avoit dans sa poche une Lettre ridicule, adressée au Gouverneur dans laquelle il lui conseilloit de quitter le pais parce qu'ils avoient résolu de s'en emparer, ajoutant que tous les Indiens du Continent s'étoient joints, ou se joindroient à eux. Et que nous n'étions que de vieilles femmes en comparaison d'eux et plusieurs autres impertinences de la même nature.

On ne trouve pas à propos de poursuivre ces maudits, les marais étant détruyz d'une telle maniere que nous aurions pu perdre tout notre monde, pour ne rien dire des Ambuscades de ces Scelerats, qui ont accoutumé de se cacher derriere des arbres et d'aillers. On croit qu'ils ont pris la fuite et ils formeront a l'avenir une grand corps pour nous tailler en pieces. Car nous avons envoié des gens par tout: (je ne nommerai point les lieux, cela sera trop long et trop ennuyant;) et nous apprenons de tous cotés depuis le Nord jusqu'au Midy, que les Indiens ont tué les Blancs qui étoient parmi eux, et cette triste nouvelle

nouvelle nous est tous les jours confirmée par des nouveaux avis que nous recevons de divers endroits. Il y a quelques années comme nous l'apprenons des prisonniers que les Indiens se sont préparés, & qu'ils ont pris leurs mesures pour exécuter leur entreprise: ils ont dessiné de s'emparer de tout le continent, et de nous tuer ou de nous chasser tous. Quelques-uns conjecturent que les Espagnols de St Augustin & les François de Mobile & des autres plantations, ont encouragé & conseillé cette horrible Enterprise.

J'apprends que tous les Négociants qui étoient parmi les Indiens à l'exception de deux ou de trois qui se sont sauvés ont été tués & que le pauvre Richard est péri avec les autres. Il est mort d'un coup de mousquet avec cinq autres sans avoir été tourmenté ils étoient six en tout & il n'y en a qu'un qui se soit échappé. Celuy cy nous apprend qu'ils étoient parmi les Indiens nommés Chérquois que ces Indiens paroissaient étre de nos amis; Qu'ils disoient qu'ils se joindraient à nous & qu'ils combattrroient pour nous qu'ils firent un festin, auquel ils inviterent les Blancs pour les tromper, aprés quoi ils les tuèrent a coups de mousquet. Un autre Négociant qui s'est sauvé par la force de son cheval dit qu'il

qui il a vu tomber Richard je loue Dieu de ce qu'il n'apas été roti + brûlé à petit feu. Je fis tout ce que je pus pour le détourner de ce voyage. J'aurois pu vendre des marchandises pour la somme de trois cent livres Sterling + je voulais lui procurer un Etablissement dans la Colonie; mais il persista fortement dans sa resolution. Je lui donnai donc deux chevaux + j'eus soin de le bien équiper. Il me promit de revenir vers le fin de l'année. Mais le pauvre Garçon a été tué + tous les marchandises dont perdues. Je suis sensiblement touchée de cette perte, car entre autres malheurs je n'ai personne à présent pour me servir + pour m'aider. Je ne finirois jamais, Monsieur si j'entreprendrois de vous faire le détail déplorable de l'état où nous nous trouvons. Les gens de la campagne se retirent ici en foule de tous cotés; On entend continuellement les cris + les gemissements des femmes + des Enfants. Nos malheurs sont grands + je crains qu'ils n'augmentent tous les jours par la famine, la mortalité + les maladies. outre la guerre de ces mandito Indiens de sorte que je desespere de survivre a tant de malheurs. On ne doit pas pourtant renoncer a toute Esperance pendant qu'on est en vie.

vie. lorsque je considere ce que j'ai gagné, & dépensé  
dans la plantation depuis trois ans, que j'y avois  
environ Seize Esclaves, & le meilleur Etablissement  
dans la Province en fond de terre, qui avoit pu  
produire dans un An ou deux plusieurs centaines  
de livres Sterling, par An; & dans un bon pais  
quand je considere que j'ai tout perdu dans un  
moment; que les Loix ne de dommagent point ces  
Sortes des pertes qu'il n'y a rien à esperer de ce Côté  
là, que l'argent qu'on me doit est perdu du moins  
pour quelques Années; que je n'ai au eune ressource  
pour gagner de l'argent; que je suis obligé de veiller  
pendant la nuit, de porter un mousquet que je  
suis exposé à mille inconveniens, outre la crainte  
& la frayeur de tomber vif entre les mains de ces  
Scelerats: lorsque je considere tous ces malheurs, ils  
me paroissent cent fois pires que la mort. Je vous  
laisse à juger de l'état deplorable où je me vois  
réduit. C'est une crime Capitale que de sortir du  
pays, si l'on est arrêté, on ne peut donc le quitter sans  
permission. Il est fort vray semblable que selon  
les mesures que l'on a prises nous pourrons tenir  
firme contre les Indiens pendant Sept ou huit  
mois, si My Lord Carteret, & vous êtes touché  
des

de notre Etat. Si vous le representez à la Majesté d'une manière cordiale pour en obtenir du secours si on nous envoie des munitions de guerre, environ mille hommes, quelques vaisseaux & une ordre à toutes les Plantations du Continent de nous assister; si on accorde un commerce libre, au moins pour quelque temps comme on le souhaite ici; & si on publie un proclamation dans tous les Etats de la Majesté pour empêcher sous des peines très rigoureuses, que l'on ne vendre ni poudre ni balles, ni mousquets, ni aucun autre instrument de guerre à ces infames Séclerats, qui pourroient bien se repentir de leur audace avec le temps. C'est ainsi que l'on pourroit prévenir la ruine & la destruction de ce beau Pays. Il me semble qu'il appartient aux Rois, & aux grands Personages, de soulager les malheurs eux, & sur tout leurs propres sujets, & d'empêcher que leurs Etats ne tombent entre les mains des Païens & des Nations barbares. C'est sans doute ce que la Piété & la Religion recommandent. On auroit beau représenter la Caroline comme un pays peu considérable. Peut-être qu'enfin si cette Province étoit perdue tout le Continent

en

en souffrooit. Car vous pourrez vous assurer que le mal ne s'arretra pas là, & qu'insensiblement il se repandra par tout. Ce fais vaut donc la peine que l'on fasse la guerre pour le conserver. Dieu veuille que cette lettre vous soit bientôt rendue. Dieu veuille ouvrir les yeux de ceux qui tiennent le gouvernail de l'Etat, afin qu'ils aient pitié d'un peuple affligé, & qu'ils travaillent à le découvrir. Si vous ne croirez pas que la chose en vaille la peine, & si vous jugez qu'on ne fera rien pour nous, je vous prie de faire en sorte que le Gouverneur & le Conseil me permettent de retourner en Angleterre. Je souhaiterois de demeurer ici aussi long temps qu'il me seroit possible; Car je ne voudrois point retourner dans ma patrie, pauvre & hors d'état de vous servir avec tout le zèle dont je me sens capable. Votre Bonté m'est si connue, que je ne saurois douter le moins du monde, que vous ne mettiez tout en œuvre pour découvrir & assister

Monsieur

votre très humble & très obéissant  
serviteur jusqu'à la mort

George Rodd.

(about May 1715.)

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie.  
The Humble Address of the General Assembly of  
South Carolina.

In our last Address to your most sacred Majestie  
We presumed to lay our miserable Circumstances before  
you and humbly to Implore your Protection and Assis-  
tance in this cruel and bloody Warre which our Indians  
have now brought upon us being surrounded by numerous  
Indian Nations that hope by their multitude to make a  
Prey of this your Majesties late prosperous and flourish-  
ing Colony. —

In this our Distress We have made Application  
to the Colonies on the Main. But all the succours We can  
promise our selves upon our own Interest or are able  
to maintain at our owne Expence are by much too  
little to subdue soe many powerful Nations. —

Therefore We humbly supplicate Your Majestie  
to Issue forth Your Royal Command to Your Government  
on the Continent more particularly to Virginia to  
give us such a timely Assistance of Men and Arms  
as they are capable of affording And may be cautioned  
not to supply the Indians with any Ammunition  
or

or warlike Stores but immediately declare War against those Savage Indian Nations that have so cruelly and treacherously murdered your Majesties Subjects which in our Opinions is the only means with Submission to your Majesties Wisdom of preserving this Important Province and the Lives of your Subjects

And that the Almighty may protect your sacred person and prolong your Reign over us and crown you with the unfading Glories of a better life will always be the fervent Prayers of your Majesties most dutiful and Loyal Subjects. —

W<sup>m</sup> Rhett

Speaker

Charles Braven.

Govern<sup>r</sup>

B.P.R.O. Proprietary B.3 vol 9

Q46.

Whitehall 7 July 1715

My Lords and Gentlemen

The enclosed letter from Carolina to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Viscount Darnford having been laid before the King I am ordered to transmit the same to you and to signify to you His Majestys pleasure that you do forthwith inquire into the state of that Province & under whose direction it is at present & report your opinion on these points as also of what you may judge may be the most proper & speedy method of assisting and supplying them under their present necessity. For your further information in this matter I herewith transmit to you a letter I have received from Colonel Spotswood Lieut. Governor of Virginia which being on the same subject I thought it might be of use to you touching your Inquiry into this Matter

I am My Lords and Gentlemen  
Your most humble and most obed<sup>t</sup> Servant

Council of Trade

James Stanhope

Rec<sup>d</sup> 7 July 1715.  
Read 8 do }

Copy

Virginia May 27<sup>th</sup> 1715

Sir

It is with a just concern for the miseries of my fellow subjects that I presume to lay before His Majesty the Advice I received two days ago from the Governor of South Carolina, that there is a general Revolt of all the Indians bounding on that province who have broke out in open Hostility murdering the Inhabitants & destroying their Habitations & with such numbers as have never been known to combine together since the English were settled there. The hurry Col<sup>o</sup> Craven was in did not allow him time to write me all the particulars of this event but the messenger relates many circumstances very dreadful. In this exigency Col<sup>o</sup> Craven has applied to me to assist him with Arms & ammunition as that which is much wanting and I am accordingly dispatching with all speed such a supply of both out of His Maj<sup>ty</sup> Stores here as the Condition of this Colony will allow me to spare. for as there is some ground to suspect that this heathenish Combination may be more general over the main it is feared that this Colony will have occasion to arm in its own defense however I would not delay this assistance to Carolina hoping that according to a Letter I received from the Earl of Dartmouth when Secretary of State intimating that her late Ma<sup>ry</sup> had directed all the small Arms designed for the Canada Expedition to be lodged at New York & New England for the service of the plantations I shall be supplied out of His Ma<sup>ry</sup> Stores there, if the necessity of this Government should require it I hope this service of supplying the Government of Carolina

carolina with Stores of War on this occasion will induce His Ma<sup>t</sup> to grant us a larger supply especially no I have got the Country to build a convenient Magazine for preserving both the arms and ammunition and that the neighboring Colonys may be readily supplied from hence whenever their occasions require

As I understand that most of the people of South Carolina are fled into Charles Town & have no other way to be supplied with provisions but by sea I have ordered the Man of War attending this Station to repair thither to keep open the communication with the Town and have likewise writ to the Governors to the Northward advising them to send likewise His Majestys ships in those stations to visit that place from time to time as the best means to encourage the people to a vigorous defense till some other measures be contrived for their Relief I am now taking the necessary measures for putting our frontiers in a posture of Defense And because I have certain Intelligence that there has been of late a more than ordinary Inter-course between the Southern Indians and the Nations to the Northward I have sent Expresses to the Governors of Maryland Pennsylvania and New York to advertise them thereof that they may be upon their Guard and to keep a watchful eye upon the Indians in their neighborhood as I have upon some just suspicions of one of the most considerable Nations of our Tributaries who keep a Correspondence with foreign Indians found it necessary to have them disarmed which will be speedily put in execution I shall not take up more of your time by adding

adding any account of the affairs of this Colony, because this ship is  
just upon sailing, and that I shall have the opportunity in a  
few days of doing myself the honor to write you more at large  
I am T<sup>c</sup>.

A. Spotswood.

( 8<sup>th</sup> July 1715. )

May it Please ye Excellency

The Inventory here annexed is a copy of one yt  
was sent wth a letter dated ye 8<sup>th</sup> of July from Charles-  
towne in Jamaica by one James Cumberfort who  
went Super cargo of an English Bergantine who  
carried ye Marques de Nevaes from Jamaica back  
to some of ye Spanish plantations. The Master one  
Lewis sett a Shoar at St Martas ye said Marques  
de Nevaes and promised to send him his Goods  
a Shoar, but instead of so doing he broke up some  
of his Truncks and tooke out of them great deal of  
Riches part of which is putt down in ye said Inventory.

The Super cargo Cumberfort, not approving of  
what ye Master had done whilst he was a Shoar, and  
not being able to oppose ye Master and Crew, distembled  
till they came to Charlestown where he went a Shoar  
and gave an Information to Charles Craven Esq;  
Gouvernor of Charlestown who leised ye Ship and  
men in ord: to Examinate to ye Master & in whose  
possession ye goods mentioned in ye said Inventory,  
are actually; Cumberford having made his declaration  
at his coming away desired ye said Gouvernor to  
give

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give him an authentick testimony of ye goods he  
had delivered up to him which ye said Governour  
denied as ye Excellency may be further informed of  
by a letter to one Charles Cole Marcht who lives at  
Stepney Causeway Ratcliffe.

B.P.R.O. A + N.S. Vol. 18. No 2.

South Carolina Charles towne June 2<sup>nd</sup>

1715.

An Inventory of Sundry Goods, parcels of gold Jewells, Emeralds, and Other very valuable Riches belonging to ye Spanish Marques de Navares late Gouvernour of Popayan an inland towne some distance from Cartagena. The said gold &c &c was left and deposited in ye hands of Charles Braven Esq; Gouvernour of South Carolina, by Mr James Cumberfort Marcht of Jamaica for the security of ye said Marques of Navares. viz.

In coined gold ----- about 2700 -- Pictoles

4 large Rings sett with small Diamonds -----

5 Emerald Rings -----

1 ditto sett round with small Diamonds -----

2 Pearle Bracelets containing 27 or 28 strings -----

2 Breast Jewels sett with Diamonds -----

5 or 6 little Sants sett with Pearle for Breast Jewels.

A Barr of Gold and a small piece bound up in Ozen-  
- briggs marked 474. -----

Castellanos worth about 370 Pictoles. -----

41 or 42 gold chaines some wth Locketts as I think  
sett with Diamonds. -----

One gold Snuff box sett wth Emeralds. -----

one

one ditto - - - - plaine. -

2 Gold bane heads. - - - - -

4 or 5 papers of Emeralds Stones. - - - -

8 Rings with Stones. - - - - -

a small Dolphin & alligator Sett w<sup>th</sup> Emeralds.

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B. P. R. O. Proprietors B. J. vol. 30 p. 1440

14 July 1715

To the Right. Hon<sup>le</sup> the Lords Proprietors of Carolina  
My Lords

Having been this day with the Lords of His Majesty's Cabinet Council it was agreed by their Lordships that we should send you the Inclosed Juries to which we must desire Your Lordships answers in writing tomorrow morning at ten of the Clock & that you will favor us with your company at the same time. We are

My Lord

Your Lordships most obed<sup>t</sup> & most humble servant

Whitehall

Jacob Astley. R. Moresworth. Tho. Cockburne.

July 14<sup>th</sup> 1715

Tho. Chetwynd. Charles Cooke. I. D'ominique.

1. What orders their Lordships have given to the Governor of Carolina for the Defence of that Government?
2. What dispositions they have made here towards the present supplying that Province with Arms. Ammunition & Provisions. How many ships they have resolved to send from hence thither. their Burthen & Strength & how soon they will be ready to sail?
3. In case His Majesty should be disposed to send some men from any of the Garrisons in North America. Whether their Lordships will supply shipping and provisions for their Transport?
4. What and how much Money they require of the Government to be advanced  
for

for their assistance and how they propose to repay it?

5. Whether such of the Lords Proprietors as are not minors are willing for themselves to surrender the Government to the King and what provision will or can be made in the Colony for supporting the Government thereof without any new charge to His Majesty?

*N.B. The answer of the Lords Proprietors to these queries is printed in North Carolina Records. vol. II. pp. 191 & 2.*

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B.P.R.O. A + H.S. Vol. 621.

19 July 1715.

Sir,

In obedience to his Majesty's Commands signifi'd to us by your Letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> inst., and in consequence of the Discourse we lately had with the Lords of the Cabinet, relating to the Invasion & Hostilities committed by the Indians on South Carolina, we have consider'd the Letters from Mr. Craven, Col: Spotswood and others, and have several times confer'd with the Lords Proprietors as well as the Principal Planters of, & Merchants Trading to that Province; from all which we are fully convinced, that the dangers of it are such as require a speedy and Effectual Relief; The Inhabitants being driven from their Plantations, and in a manner block'd up in the only strong place there, which is Charles Town; Those capable of bearing Armes not being above fifteen hundred Men, and as we are inform'd have now nothing but the See open to them.

Finding that the Proprietors are not able, or at least not inclin'd, at their own charges, either to send the necessary succours upon this exigency, or to support that

that Province under the like for the future. We propose to them to surrender that Government to the Crown as the surest way to protect his Majesty's Subjects there, & to secure their own Properties, To which as we cou'd not engage them, We humbly submit how far it may be proper for his Majesty, to take the Preservation of so valuable a Province upon him at this juncture, & the rather because the Bahama Islands have been lost to the Public, by the Neglect of their Proprietors.

The situation of Carolina makes it a frontier, as well against the French & Spaniards, as against numerous Nations of Indians, which last, at the Instigation of the former, seem to have enter'd into a General confederacy against all Our other Plantations on the Continent, who have scarce strength sufficient to defend themselves, in case they be attack'd

The Produce of this Colony, are, Naval Stores, vizt Pitch & Tar in Good Abundance and some Meats, Rice of the best kind; & considerable Quantities of Skins, which by the Trade thereof, and the Duties on their Importation here, are very beneficial to this Kingdom, & occasion an Augmentation of his Majesty's

Majesty's Revenue.

If the Government of this Province & particularly the Indian Trade, were under a good Regulation, there is no doubt, but it might be better secured, & considerably improved. But the ill Usage of the Indians by the Traders, of which we have had several Instances, and their trusting them for too great Quantities of Arms & Ammunition at Exorbitant Prices, whereby the Indians are become very much in Debt to them, despairing of being able fairly to discharge the same, we apprehend may have given Occasion for this Universal Revolt.

We now take leave to lay before you, what it is the Proprietors & Planters desire vizt, Three hundred Barrels of Powder, fifteen hundred Muskets with Bayonets, forty Cohorn Mortars with hand Granado's & six small Field Pieces or Harquebuses, & five hundred Men.

Towards the Transportation of which, the Proprietors say there is only one Ship of a hundred Tons ready, and towards the Payment thereof, they have only some Rice lately arriv'd, which they hope to sell for about four hundred Pounds Sterl.

This

This, they are willing to engage for the Payment in part of the abovemention'd Particulars but do absolutely refuse either to Mortgage their Charter, or to surrender their Government to his Majesty, unless his Majesty be pleased to purchase the same.

They inform us, that the Assembly of Carolina have sent Effects to the Value of two thousand five hundred Pounds, that Country Money, to New York & New England for providing Arms and Ammunition; and the Proprietors have given Directions to their Treasurer in Carolina, to disburse what Money he may have in his hands for the same Purposes; But by such Information as we are able to get, there will not be sufficient Quantities to be had in either of those Provinces.

In our Discourse with the Proprietors, a Difficulty occurring to us, in relation to the Command, in case his Majesty be pleas'd to send any Soldiers thither, they declared they expected their Govt should have the Command of them.

And as to their Inistance, we find they must be victuall'd at least for twelve Months, the Country being now so destroy'd by the

the Indians, that the Inhabitants, cannot under  
that time, repair and cultivate their Plantations  
& reap the Benefit of their Crops. We are

Sir

Whitehall }  
July 19<sup>th</sup> 1715 }

your most Obedient and  
most humble Servants

R. Molineux

Jo. Cockburne

J. Chetwynd

Charles Cooke

J. Dominique

D. P. A. O. Prop. B. L. Vol 10 2. 66.

Charles Town July 19. 1715

Genl"

I believe the misfortune that befel Capt. Barker was before you went hence, by which he lost 27 Men, and some time after the Garrison at Schintkins Fort Commanded by one Redwood was foolishly betray'd by Credulity of said Captain who listening too much to the insinuations of making Peace disarmed his own Men, and suffered the Indians to come amongst them, who taking the Opportunity drew out their knives & Tomahawks from under their cloaths and knock'd 22 of our Men on the head, burnt and plundered the Garrison but some time after Cap: Chicken March'd from the Ponds with 120 Men and understanding that they were got to a Plantation about 4 Miles distant March'd thither divided his Men into three parties, two of which he Ordered to March in part to surround them, and in part to prevent their flight into an Adjacent swamp but before the said party could arrive to the post designed them, two Indians belonging to the Enemy Scouting down to the place, where Captain Chicken lay in Ambuscade he was obliged for fear of Discovery to shoot them down, and immediately fell upon the body

body, routed them and as is Supposed killed about 40 besides their wounded they carried away took two Prisoners and released a white man, as I remember they had kept alive of those of Schunkins Garrison. The white Prisoners informed us that the night before the Cherokees to the number of about 90 understanding that of their Nation were sent by the Gov: to make Peace went away with Steven Ford son another taken at said Garrison to their own Towns, since which we have not heard any thing of the Indians from any quarter, tis. Supposed they are gone home with design to come down with a greater force, and to make further Alliances.

Last Week arrived here the Captain Suttle from Virginia with 160 Small Arms 10 barrels of Powder and 25 casks of Shot and Saturday last Captain Middleton arrived from the same place with 120 white men; The Gov: Spotswood has been very cordial and Assisting to us in our Extremities having taken a great deal of Pains to send us these Men, and promises to assist us with more if there be Occasion, which we have desired him to send us, we have assured him in our Letter that we will write to you, to acquaint the Sec<sup>ry</sup> of State therewith, that he may have

have his Approbation & acknowledgm<sup>t</sup> he has writ us several Letters of which he has sent us copies to the several Governors of North America in our favour pathetically moving them to our Assistance.

We have an Account by way of Rhode Island that the Success Man of War is coming hither with 500 Arms. By Letters from North Carolina we are advised that Mau<sup>t</sup> Moot was to March the 10<sup>th</sup> of this Month with 60 Whites and 60 Indians to our Assistance, and proposed to be at Cape fear about the 17<sup>th</sup> and Capt. Scriver of Kingaw Garrison has sent a Periago to Cape fear to joyn him & with the said Periago to ferry the Horse over that River. The Governor Marched Yesterday from the Ponds for Col<sup>t</sup> Broughtons with about 100 White Men & 100 Negroes & Indians with a design to pass Yantee River to meet and joyn Col<sup>t</sup> Moot & then make some Attempt upon the Northern Indians.

I am very much Surprized when I consider the barbarous Usage Mr Craven has met with from the Lords Proprietors, that they should favour that power with the most valuable Place under their Donation, that openly & daily Affronts & writes against the God<sup>t</sup> that they should strip him of all the valuable perquisites of his Government and afford no more than 200<sup>t</sup> a Year  
hardly

This manuscript is a copy  
of a copy, and is not in the handwriting  
of the author of the original

Concord Nov 18<sup>th</sup> 1775

hardly worth 50<sup>0</sup> Sterling to support the State and  
Grandeur of a Govt and that to a person of his Birth  
and quality. They are indeed very Generous Gentlemen  
not a Shoemaker or any mean Tradesman but what  
can earn that money. I have a Carpenter now at work  
with me to whom I give 15<sup>0</sup> p diem bictuals and  
Drink.

Missing the opportunity of Cap: Hawood I  
am now to the 24<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>st</sup> and have further to in-  
form you. That about a Month since the Apalatches  
and other Southern Indians came down on New London,  
and destroy'd all the Plantations on the Kay, besides  
my Lady Blakes, Talls, Col: Evans and several others.  
have also burnt Mr: Bone's Plantations & the Ship he was  
building. The Crops thank God are still pretty good.  
The Govt at that instant had marched the Army to  
Yankee, however he returned back on the first Notice  
upon his approach the Indians fled over Ponpon Bridge  
and burnt it having killed 4 or 5 White Men. We have  
not since heard from them only that they chased  
the whale Boat with six Periagors filled with Men.  
Cap: Stone was thereupon sent with six Periagors and  
100 Men to Port Royal where he has cut off six  
canoes of the Enemy and drove them into the Woods

the

The Northern Indians have not since appeared against us and we are in hopes, the Cherokee will be our friends. We have no news of the two Indians formerly sent up to them, however Eleazar Higgin & another Indian Trader have undertaken with two Indians more to go to the Cherokee with design to persuade them to be for us and fall upon the Cherokees, Apalatchees & Yamasees. They undertook this dangerous voyage upon promise of 500<sup>ts</sup> each if they effect the business and were paid 50<sup>ts</sup> a piece. The Success Man of war is arrived with 500 Arms and since the above 30 Men more are arrived from Virginia about 50 whites and 60 Indians from North Carolina we now have the Assembly sitting and an Act is passed for payment of the forces that are to be raised, and those arrived from Virginia and North Carolina. There's to be a Lt<sup>nt</sup> General a Col<sup>o</sup> Lt<sup>nt</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> and Majors, 600 whites inhabitants to be raised to be commanded by Capt<sup>o</sup> of Sixties and 400 Negroes likewise to be divided into companies of Sixties commanded each by a Captain and Lt<sup>nt</sup>.

Mr. H—— as I am informed is a Gent<sup>o</sup> bred up at St. Germaine and as I suppose with Col<sup>o</sup> Rhett used to pay a great deal of respect to Sachem's Picture in the Colonels Hall.

Col<sup>o</sup>

Col<sup>o</sup> Broughton has writ home to Colonel Johnson  
I believe it adviseable you should consult together. I am  
afraid of Stewartizing this letter therefore shall  
conclude V<sup>r</sup>

B.P.R.O. Carolina Prop. B 2 vol 5 p 88

20 July 1715

John Lord Carteret Statutor and the rest of the true and  
Absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina

To Willm Rhett Esq Receiver Genl  
of South Carolina in America

M<sup>r</sup> Edward Marston having complained to us of  
several hardships and inconveniences that he underwent during his  
Residence amongst you in our Province of South Carolina. We are willing  
to make him a Recompence for the same and do therefore hereby command  
and require you to pay to the said M<sup>r</sup> Edward Marston his Executors  
Administrators and Assigns the sum of one hundred pounds of the  
current Money of our Province and for so doing this shall be your suf-  
ficient Warrant Given under our Hands and Seals at S<sup>t</sup> James's this  
20<sup>th</sup> of July 1715

S P R O. Prop. B. I. vol 10 p 261.

July 9<sup>th</sup> 1775

Sir

In obedience to the commands of the Lord Commissioners to Give in writing what I informd their Lordships of in Relation to South Carolina people treating their Indians thereby to gather sum Light what may be the occasion of their Defection I have hearin Specified my own knowledge thereof I have been throughout their whole trade at almost Every town of Indians Except the and have seen their traders when have had occasion for anything the Indians had as sumtimes killing their hogs fowles & so to any of their plantations take what they pleased without leave and also into their cornfields and gather corn or pease into their watermillet Ground and take them and when they came to Demand Satisfaction Give them a small mater not half the value and if the Indians grumbled or seem Discontented threaten to beat and very often did beat them very cruelly: when they had any Goods to be brought to them out of Carolina or Skins carried thither they would Demand somany men as was able to Doe it and if they Refused would treat them after the same manner and their Burden they made up for them to carry were Generally 40 or 50 and sum

Sum 100 pound weight to carry 3 or 4 twintimes 500 miles  
and pay very little for it and when they had sent  
the men away about their busines or they were gon  
ahunting have heard them brag to each other of  
Debauching their minds Suntime force them and one  
see it my self in the Day time Don their Agent W.  
John Right would when out amongst the Indians have  
a Great numbers only to wait on and carry his  
Lugage and packs of Skins from one town to another  
purely out of ostentation saying in my hearing he  
would make them Honour him as their Governor and  
would be often threatening them one purpos to make  
them present him with Skins to make friends of  
these abuses have seen many I have known the  
traders send sum of their Indians 20 300 miles  
with a letter to Each other that hath had Little  
in it only to call one another names and full of  
Debauchery these things I Believe may in part be  
the occasion of their present Insurings from the  
Indians if their Lordships would have in writing the  
Distance of places from Canahna or from each other  
and Command shall bee Redily obeyed or the numbers  
of their Indians to the best of my Judgment which  
Remember I told them was about or near 15000 thousand  
thou

these being of my own knowledge hope they will give  
these Lordships sum satisfaction and what further  
Command hope Sir shall receive from your hand  
who am and allway shall be Ready to serve to my  
utmost taking leave here to subscribe my self your  
most Humble

and obedient Servt

David Crawley

W W Byrd

Recd 9<sup>th</sup> August  
Read 10<sup>th</sup> Augt 1715

(about July 1715?)

Au Roy

La tres Humble Requête de Jean Lord Carteret  
Palatin, d'Henry Due de Beaufort, et des autres  
Seigneurs Propriétaires de la Province de Baro-  
line en Amérique.

Représente très humblement,

Que vos Suppliants ont reçu divers avis, la triste  
nouvelle d'une Revolte Générale de toutes les Nations  
Indiennes, qui pendant plusieurs Années ont été  
Soumises à Votre Majesté, et ont eu un Commerce  
constant avec Son Government de la Caroline Mer-  
idionale en Amérique

Que les dits Indiens, au Nombre de huit ou  
dix Milles sans aucun Sujet, et sans avoir auparavant  
fait aucune Declaration de Guerre, sont entrer dans  
Votre Province de Baroline, (après avoir tourmenté, et  
fait Mourir d'une maniere extrêmement Barbare, les  
Sujets de Votre Majesté qui négocieroient parmi eux) et qui  
ils ont baccagé plus de deux cents Habitations, menacent  
d'envahir tout les Pais. Et les Habitans des colonies qui  
se sont sauvez avec leurs Familles, ont été obligez de  
se refugier dans Charles Town, la seule place capable

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de defense dans ladite Province de Votre Majesté

Que ladite Province de Caroline envoie tous les  
Ans une grande quantité de Ris, comme aussi de Poix,  
de Goudron et d'autres Provisions Navales; Et que par le  
moyen de ces Marchandises, on fait un Trafic fort  
avantageux à la Grande Bretagne.

Que ladite Province de Caroline étant située  
au Sud-Ouest de toutes les autres Colonies et Plantations  
de Votre Majesté dans le Continent de l'Amérique, leur  
sert de Frontière, et qu'elle est par conséquent d'une très grande  
Importance pour l'Intérêt de Votre Majesté et pour ses Royaumes.

Que dans la Caroline il n'y a pas plus de quinze cents  
Blancs, capables de porter les Armes; ce qui est peu considérable en com-  
paraison des grandes forces des ennemis Indiens; Et que comme ils n'ont  
pas une assez grande quantité d'Armes et de Munitions de Guerre pour leurs  
Nègres, cette Province sera infailliblement perdue, à moins qu'on ne leur  
envoie un prompt Secours incessamment.

Vos Suppliants ont Ordonné que tous les Effets qui ils ont dans  
le País, soient appropriez à l'usage du public; C'est pourquoi  
ils Supplient très humblement Votre Majesté d'avoir le boni defullier vos  
Ordres, - afin qu'on envoie incessamment pour le Secours de cette Province  
Affligée, autant d'Hommes, d'Armes, des Munitions, et d'autres Provisions  
de Guerre, que Votre Majesté, selon sa grande Sagesse, le jugera convenable;  
Et vos Suppliants (comme c'est leur Devoir) prieront &c. &c.

B. P. R. O. Prop<sup>o</sup> B. 1. vol 10 p. Q50.

(4<sup>th</sup> August 1715)

At the Speakers Chambers  
at the House of Commons

At the Committee to whom the Petition of the  
Agent of Carolina in America, and several Merchant  
Trading thither, for and on behalf of themselves  
and the miserable Inhabitants of that distressed  
Province, is referred

Dois, 4<sup>th</sup> August 1715

Thomas Liddell Esq.  
in the Chair.

Ordered

That the Lords Commissioners of Trade  
do tomorrow morning at 8 of the clock, lay before the  
said Committee, all such Papers, Writings, copies of  
Minutes, as they have at any time received, in relation  
to the present affairs and circumstances of Carolina

Tho: Liddell

Recd 4<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1715 in 2<sup>o</sup> Afternoon

Read 5<sup>th</sup> Do

B.P.R.D. A + H. S. Vol. 620.

(August 1715.)

To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty —

The most humb<sup>le</sup> Address of the Commons

House of Assembly Conven'd at Charles Town  
in South Carolina. —

May it please your Majesty —

As soon as the most acceptable Advice of yor  
happy Accession to the Imperial Crown of Great Bri-  
tain France and Ireland reached us, We your Loyal  
Subjects in these remote parts of yor Dominions, by  
publick Address presumed to congratulate your most  
sacred Majesty on that blessed occasion; As alsoe to signifie  
to you Dread Sovereign, the great distress we lay under  
by a barbarous and inhumane Indian War, formed  
and carried on by an universal Confederacy of the Indian  
Nations, Who being by reason of their great Numbers too  
powerful for us, constrained us to supplicate you Great  
Sir (who under God alone can support us) to Reinforce  
this languishing Province, by such a Number of Men as  
your Majesty in your great Wisdom judg'd convenient.

Since which time the Warre increasing mightily  
upon us and the Enemy laying waste and destroying  
a great part of the Province have reduced us to a narrow  
compass

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compass, and fearing if they thus proceed they will in a very short time utterly extirpate all the Inhabitants; And being persuaded that the Honble the Lords Proprietors are not capable of supporting us in a Warre of this nature, We the Comons House of Assembly unanimously throw ourselves under your Majesties immediate protection, under whose King alone we can be preserved and cherished, And therefore fervently begg Your Most Serene Majesty to grant our humble Request, That this once flourishing Province may be absolutely under your Majesties care and Government, which We are assured will be of great use and consequence for the preservation of the adjacent Colonies, and the Encrcease of your Majesties Revenues

We heartily wish your Majesty a long and happy Reign, And that there may never be wanting one of Your Royal Line to fill the British Throne.

Sign'd by order of the House

W<sup>m</sup> Rhett  
Speaker

B. P. R. O. Rep<sup>d</sup> B. S. Vol. 266 (Enclosure) October 4<sup>th</sup> 1715

Gentlemen

On the other side You have the copy sent You of Capt Taylor since which is little of Moment offered, but that Col<sup>d</sup> Towneck understanding that the Indians were at Combhee burning & destroying the Plantations he marched up to Pond Bridges and after having mended the same, he marched a Party towards Combhee and having advice that the Indians were at one Jacksons house near the Ferry, he fell upon them next morning by break of Day and out of 16 he killed 4 and took 2 Prisoners with the loss of one white Man, and one Negroe wounded, he also took 4 of their Perriaugors loaded with Provisions & Plunder and immediately advised Palmer Cap<sup>d</sup> of a Scout Perriaugor to lay in wait at the Mouth of the River for 3 other of their Perriaugors, that were still in the River who the next Day took them but the Indians leapt overboard and swam a Shore, he immediately made the best of his way to Cap<sup>d</sup> Stone Capt of another Perriauger at Fort Royal, where also was Capt Burrough who commanded the whale boat, who being inform'd of 8 or 10 Perriaugors with Indians in the Settlements they all three made

the

the best of their way to Daffuskey (by which place the Indians must of necessity pass) to lay in wait for them about 2 days after they spysd 8 Perriangors coming towards them. Capt. Stone with his Men went a Shore and lay in Ambrocade; where the Indians must come a Shore if they left overboard as soon as the Perriangors had doubled the Point Capt. Palmer made up to them, which the Indians perceiving immediately threw their Gunns into the River & leapt overboard, and made towards the Place where Capt. Stone lay and 35 were killed and two taken Prisoners being all that belonged to 6 of the Perriangors, the Indians that belonged to the other 2 made their escape without Arms and naked into the Woods by the Prisoners taken as well as by Advice from St. Augustine, We are informed that the Yamasese are settled on the Sappola River, and several Perriangors are now fitting, and to be commanded (as I am informed) by Col: Daniel, in order to go & drive them from that Settlement.

Although we are at present easy with respect to the Indians yet I doubt what will be the Issue unless His Mat<sup>t</sup> takes us under his Care & Protection; by Advice from New England we are informed

id that the Canada Indians are gone to war afar off and they are there apprehensive that it is with a design to assist our Indian Enemies, and also they are very apprehensive to the Northward that this war will be General, the Government of Maryland are in Arms on that Account the charges we are at this present, should it continue any time will be insupportable & that alone makes several of our inhabitants think of removing which notwithstanding all the Precautions cannot be prevented, & without the Assistance of the Crown, I mean it is the expectation of Assistance from the Crown that can prevent that Resolution, My Lord Palatine has wrote the Governor that he is resolved to maintain Judge Spotts exorbitant Power, My Service to Mad<sup>r</sup> Bonn & Mrs Sarah and remain

Gent

Your most humble Servant  
Sam Croleigh.

B. P. R. O. Prop: B. I. Vol 10 p 260

(Nov: 29<sup>th</sup> 1715)

Sir

The Enclosed was sent to his Royall Highness the Prince from Bristol. He commanded me to transmitt it to the Board of Trade which I do accordingly and am

Sir very truly

Y<sup>r</sup> obldgd

Humble Servant

St James Nov: 29<sup>th</sup> 1715

S. Holynesse

Mr Papple

A. P. R. C. Prop. A. S. Vol. 10 p. 260.

Charlestown 16<sup>th</sup> y<sup>r</sup> 1775:

Sr.

In my former Letters I gave you a full and ample Account of y<sup>r</sup> State of this Province, since which nothing material has happened. The Enemy has been pretty quiet of late, and wont appear to come to a decisive battle they pursue their old method of bush-fighting and one or other of our Scouts are daily shot down without ever seeing an Enemy and without prospect of being revenged by y<sup>r</sup> rest, for y<sup>r</sup> Indians lie hid in some narrow Defile where they have buried our people will pass, or near some good Spring and being hidden by y<sup>r</sup> bushes pour in their volley and then Scour off into y<sup>r</sup> wood. So two or three men are killed perhaps and no body did it. - Thus they endeavour to cut us off by piece meal and would come to a genl<sup>t</sup> Engagmt being very sensible y<sup>r</sup> Kart enricheth themselves and impoverisheth us. They are all free booters and carry all their Estates about w<sup>t</sup> them, and are never from home or out of their way, a little parcht corn and puddle water is good Victuals for them and fatten them like hogs - In y<sup>r</sup> mean time y<sup>r</sup> publick is put to vast expence

expence A Standing Army is now raising to Consist of  
100 Whites and 400 Negroes at 14 per month and Officers  
pay advanced proportionably. They are to protect y<sup>e</sup> Settle-  
ments till y<sup>e</sup> Crops are all got in and then march  
to fight y<sup>e</sup> enemy where they can find them; - Yesterday  
a Sloop came in here and informs us Two Ships are  
off our Barre with a Supply of men Arms & Ammunition  
sent us per y<sup>e</sup> late proprietors; and we are in hopes  
his Majesty will aid us, for should this province be  
lost and y<sup>e</sup> French settle it by y<sup>e</sup> assistance of y<sup>e</sup> enemy,  
Virginia New England & y<sup>e</sup> whole English Settlements would  
be exposed to very great Danger - It w<sup>t</sup> be of very great  
importance to y<sup>e</sup> French to have footing in Carolina.  
They have a thriving & Settlement to y<sup>e</sup> Northwest of it  
already and in y<sup>e</sup> late War they & y<sup>e</sup> Spaniards made  
an Inglorious Attempt on this Town; Carolina is partly  
situated upon the Neck of Florida to which the French  
pretend Sole Right and Title, and their Grand Monarch  
some years agoe made a grant of all Florida to a  
Commissioner of Trade to Colonize and settle as he saw  
occasion, what has been done in that matter, or how far  
he has fulfilled his masters orders I know not, but ever  
since y<sup>e</sup> War this Province made off y<sup>e</sup> Augustine  
Spaniards, The French of Morille have carried on a very  
considerable

\* Morille

considerable Trade with y<sup>e</sup> Spanish Territories, and cut  
off & thereby a Branch of our Trade which was estimated  
at 30000 £. Annum

I shall not enlarge any further at pres<sup>t</sup>  
but conclude with a piece of ill News. Mr. Charlton of  
bought two Boxes of y<sup>e</sup> Tobacco run away yesterday off  
the County, and owes you £. 6. 3. 0 - I am very sorry  
yt you should be loser; I pursued him many times to  
no purpose And arrest him I could not during Martial  
law; I am told he owes Mr. Jeffreys about 200 and Capt  
Devon of London about 300 more. I believe the man was  
honest but the many Debts among y<sup>e</sup> Traders who  
all used his House when they come down to Town &  
are now knocked on y<sup>e</sup> head, in a great measure oc-  
asioned his Ruine; this is the best account at pres<sup>t</sup>  
from

S.

Your most humble Servt  
J<sup>r</sup> Tate

Rice 35<sup>d</sup> per hundred

Pitch 40 to 45<sup>d</sup> per Barr<sup>dt</sup>

Tare I offered 30 could not get it

Imperialine 15<sup>d</sup> per hundred

Logwood 13 to 15 per Junn

And

And are to be purchased without Goods for  
Goods, Negro Bleaching is greatly wanted  
and Commands of abovest Species at easie rates  
I have sold of 5 boxes of Tobacco since my  
former at 46<sup>c</sup> per pound, of<sup>e</sup> money is not  
yet recd but in safe hands

please prest my humble Service to Mrs. Becher Esq<sup>r</sup> & good  
Lady, I am coming home in of<sup>e</sup> Indian Capt. & youll but  
cant make Returns neither for you, my self nor any I  
am concerned for therefore as I have before intimated  
will leave all my business to of<sup>e</sup> care of Mr. Gibbon  
and Andrew Allan Merch<sup>to</sup>, whose Integrity is fully known.  
my Loss and Expence this voyage is very considerable, but  
I ought calmly submit to Providence

Received } 30th Novr 1715  
Read }

30 November 1715

To Mr Popple Esq.

Sir

The enclosed was sent to His Royal Highness the Prince from Bristol. He commanded me to transmit it to the Board of Trade which I do accordingly & am

Sir, very truly

J. James

Your obliged humble servt

Nov. 29<sup>th</sup> 1715

J. Molyneux

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(Inclosure)

Sir

In my former letters I gave you a full and ample account of the state of this Province since w<sup>ch</sup> nothing material has happened. The enemy has been pretty quiet of late and wont appear to come to a decisive battle, they pursue their old method of Bush fighting & one or other of our Scouts are daily shot down without ever seeing an enemy & without prospect of being revenged by the rest for the Indians lie perdu in some narrow defile where they have learned our people will pass, or near some good spring and being hidden by the bushes pour in their volley and then scatter off into the woods, so two or three men are killed perhaps and no body did it thus they endeavour to cut us off by piece meal and would come to a general engagement being very sensible the war enriches themselves and impoverishes us

They

They are all feeders & carry all their Estates about with them & are never from home or out of their way a little parch'd Corn & puddle water is good Victuals for them & fattens them like Hogs. In the mean time the French is put to a vast Expence. a standing Army is now raising to consist of 600 French and 400 Negroes at 14 £<sup>0</sup> month & Officers pay advanced proportionably. they are to protect the Settlements till the Crops are all got in & then march to fight the Enemy where they can find them. Yesterday a Sloop came in here and informs us two Ships are off our Bar with a supply of Men Arms & Ammunition sent us by the Lords proprietors & we are in hopes His Majestys will aid us. for should this province be lost and the French settle it by the assistance of the Enemy Virginia New England and the whole English Settlements would be exposed to very great danger. It would be of very great importance to the French to have footing in Carolina. they have a thriving Settlement to the Northward of it already and in the late war they & the Spaniards made an inglorious attempt on this Town. Carolina is partly situated on the Neck of Florida. to which the French pretend sole right & Title & their Grand Monarch some years ago made a Grant of all Florida to a Commissioner of Trade to colonize & settle as he saw occasion what has been done in that matter or how far he has fulfilled his Masters orders I know not but ever since the War this province made against the Augustine Spaniards the French of moultrie have carried on a very considerable trade with the Spanish territories & cut off thereby a Branch of Trade which was estimated at 30,000 £<sup>0</sup> annum. This is the best Account at present from.

S<sup>r</sup> Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Tho. Dale

Charles Town  
Sept. 10<sup>th</sup> 1715

B.P.R.O Prop: D. 1 vol 10 2.66. (Enclosure)

Copy of a Letter from the Commissioners  
appointed by the Commons House of Assembly  
of South Carolina to correspond with Jos:  
Brown & Richard Beresford their Agents in  
Kingdom of England Dated at Charles Town  
in South Carolina August 25<sup>th</sup> 1775

Gentlemen

We here inclos'd send you the Address  
of our lower House of Assembly to his Majesty.  
setting forth the Deplorable State of our Province,  
begging his immediate Assistance & Protection to  
this our unfortunate & distress'd Colony as you may  
more particularly see by the said Address. We are  
also order'd by the Assembly to press you to  
all the Diligence you can to have the Address  
presented to his Majesty that no time be lost in  
letting him know the Distress we are under & the  
humble Request of the Representatives of our Province  
for considering the Circumstances we are under, a little  
time lost may be of very ill consequence to us.

We need not give you the Reasons why the Gov:  
& Council have not sign'd the Address to his Majesty,  
more particularly the Gov: the Nature of the Address  
copying

carrying the Reasons with it, but you will have one from both Houses, desiring in part what the Address of the lower House pray for more fully.

Gentlemen you are not unsensible of the Loss the Country had sustain'd by Our Indian War when you left, As all the Settlements of Port Royal Coombahce River & all the South Side of Edisto River. As also all the English Settlements on Santee River since which the said Indians sometime about the middle of July last came over Ton-pen Bridge undis cover'd till they came to Mr. Leviston's Plantation whose House they burnt, from thence went to New London & burnt a House there, but finding they could not take the Garrison at New London, which consisted of about 50 or 60 Men, they spread themselves down along Stone River, and burnt all before them as far as Mr. Tairs Plantation only Lang<sup>o</sup> Mortons House escap'd of all the Houses from New London to Mr. Tairs, they also attempted to get over the Bridge that goes from the Plantation that was lately John Reamers over to Stone Island, but there being a Garrison there, they were prevented. You will wonder Gentlemen, how such a Body of Indians could do such a Damage so suddenly & no Body to oppose them, the reason was

this

this, the Indians from the 6<sup>th</sup> of June to the Middle of July had been so quiet to the Southward that the Scouts on the other Side of Edisto River could not discover any of them and were sure they were not near the Settlement, All things thus seeming to be quiet, the Gov<sup>r</sup> got together a Body of about seven hundred Men & march'd over Santee River at French Santee with a Design to march to Wincaw River, there to meet Col<sup>r</sup> Maurice Moore, that was coming from North Carolina, with some whitemen and Indians to Our Assistance, and after he had joined them, to march away to the Sarrans & Our other Northern Indians to strive to cut them off, but the Forces no sooner got over Santee River but expresses came from the Southward that a Body of six or seven hundred Indians were got over Edisto River & began to do Mischief upon which Expresses were sent away after the Gov<sup>r</sup> to let him know of the Body of Indians that were got into the Settlements & the great danger all that part of the County on the South Side of Ashley River (as you know very well how that part of the County lies) was in by reason of the Absence of such a number of Our Men out of the Settlement for the few Men dispos'd up & down in the Distant Garrisons

Garrisons were not able to make head against them, but by leaving the Garrisons empty, but before the Gov<sup>r</sup> could march back with the forces he had with him to make heads against them, they had burnt all before them, and were retreated over Pon-  
pon Bridge; the Gov<sup>r</sup> with the forces came to the said Bridge some few hours after they were got over, & where the Indians are gone to since we dont know, not being able to discover them, but suppose they are gone to the Savana Town, and from thence to make incursions upon us now & then as they see fit, for we are well assured they knew of the March of our forces to the Northward, the Northern Indians have been very quiet of late, and we have Advice from the Gov<sup>r</sup> of Virginia that they have been with him to make a Peace and settle a Trade with Virginia but he has not yet made a Peace with them but they are return'd to bring the head Men of those Northern Indians into Virginia to treat of a Peace, we are sending again to Virginia to desire that Government not to make any Treaty with those Indians till they come & submit themselves to this Government, & make Satisfaction for the great Damage they have done us, You know the Gov<sup>r</sup> of Virginia has a mind to engross

engross all the Indian Trade & under the pretence of making Peace with those Indians for us they will supply them with Goods, which if not prevented by an order from the King to that Government will prove by degrees the Ruin of this Country as you know very well without enlarging upon it.

Our Assembly is now sitting & about to pass a Law to raise 1200 White Men & Negroes to be under Pay & for to be posted in three Divisions for the Defence of the Country - that is to the Northward, the Westward & the Southward by this Method his proposed to defend the Country, till all the Crops are got in, & then if Practicable to march with a good Body of Men into their Towns but God knows how things may be with us between this time & that, but one thing we may assure you that that charges we are and shall be put to in defending the Country, will be more than the Country will be able to bear unless we have the charitable assistance of the Crown, which we now put you in mind of to procure for the Country if possible, for another Misfortune attending us in these our Troubles, is that the common people by reason of their great losses are daily running off the Country & its

found

found very difficult to prevent them.

The Charges we are now at for our Defence & carrying on the War is computed will amount to 120 000 £ Annum Our Assembly as is aforesaid is passing a Law to answer and defray the same and have fallen upon this Expedient and that only to answer the Charges of six Months to make and put out 30 000 £ in new Paper Credit to be sunk hereafter by a Tax & 30 000 £ to be levied in March next by a Tax on the Inhabitants, Several other Expedients were thought of and proposed but they were attended with so many inconveniences and Difficulties that Our Assembly could fix on none better & that would sooner answer the purpose since Mr. Middleton wrote to you from Virginia. We have received from that Government 30 Men more with an Officer and from North Carolina about 100 White Men and 60 Indians ( Tuscaruros and Coopers) under the Command of Col<sup>o</sup> Mau<sup>r</sup>: More, we could have a further Assistance of Men from Virginia, but we are already under so great a Charge for the maintenance of theirs and our own Standing forces that we are not capable of bearing it, and are in hopes with those to be able to defend Our selves till we know the Kings Pleasure  
Col<sup>o</sup>

Col<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Spotswood Gov<sup>r</sup> of Virginia has been particularly serviceable to us & will (we are assured) do this country all the good offices that lies in his power.

M<sup>r</sup> de la Conciellie returned from Boston the 18<sup>th</sup> curr<sup>r</sup> and brought about 100 Arms purchased with the goods sent thither for that purpose that Governm<sup>t</sup> & particularly Col<sup>r</sup> Dudley their Gov<sup>r</sup> was so ungenerous, that they in no respect whatsoever were willing to do the least service so that had we not sent those Effects we should have been at a great loss for want of those Arms which are come very seasonably for the fitting out the Army.

The Assembly has directed us to inform you, that they will as soon as possible remit the Effects to defray your disbursements or will otherwise make you satisfaction for under the present circumstances of this country it is impossible for them to remit you any thing at this Juncture and time of the Year this next to impossible to procure any thing that's proper to send to Europe. We are &c

Rob<sup>r</sup> Daniel

Mr. Middleton

D. Goddin

Rec'd } Dec<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1715  
Read }

1699-1715.

Skins & Furs	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705
Bear black	17	19	1	35	6	47	
Beaver	1436	1456	461	2730	459	340	25
Beaver womb	15		8				25
Buck dress			56	379	182	342	200
Buck & dress	31084	11454	38486	40420	50709	58419	3172
Buck & Doe undress	12924	10679	12504	8843	6950	10780	6917
Cat	192	199	138	138	135	17	
Elk							18
Fisher							
Fitches						71	
Fox	1069	1156	1150	1748	632	992	186
India deer dress							
India deer & dress	21160						
Leopard	1						
Martin						210	
Mink untaid	3				6	42	
Moose					2		
Mosquash	26					1	
Oller	411	556	261	353	121	168	104
Raccoon	1963	129	963	571	140	252	
Woodshock	1	12	13				
Woolf untaid			1				
Custom House Inspect. Office Junij 16							
And 17 <sup>th</sup> June 1716							

## Skins and Furs Imported

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Christmas 1695 to Christmas 1710

1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715
		3		109				44	5
258	436			52	125	36	314	242	133
29		100	8160	1050					
23676	94825	24914	38304	62839	26839	61151	58555	40134	51546
9249	26530	6925	5433	4349	6304	19148	6896	5907	4260
			115			14		23	
			26						
259	397		101	29	36	71	8	5	26
			117						
16				11					
				12					
					1363				
30	39		33	18			24	2	1
30	20	10	122				3	1	9
				6				7	

B.P.R.O. Journals. B.2. Vol 25. p. 175. for the Year 1715.

Whitehall 16<sup>th</sup> July 1715

At a Meeting of His Majesty's Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade & Plantations  
Present

S <sup>r</sup> Jacob Astley	W <sup>r</sup> Chetwynd
W <sup>r</sup> Moleworth	W <sup>r</sup> Cooke
W <sup>r</sup> Cockburn	W <sup>r</sup> Doctminique

Carolina W<sup>r</sup> Kettleby. W<sup>r</sup> Johnson and several Carolina planters  
Merchants and Masters of Ships lately arrived from thence attending  
they represented to their Lordships the Extremities to which that Province  
is now reduced by the general Insurrection of the Indians the Inhabitants  
for the most part being driven into Charles Town And being then asked what  
might have occasioned this Defection of the Indians from the British interests  
some of them said that the want of good Governm<sup>t</sup> among the Indian Traders  
might have given provocation That trade being at present under no good  
regulation and the Laws which are made not being observed That the  
Spaniards at S<sup>t</sup> Augustin and the French at Mobile have instigated and  
encouraged the Indians to fall upon us which among other reasons  
they were persuaded of by one Mr Brailsford an English Gentleman being  
very ill used at S<sup>t</sup> Augustin And the French having taken another one  
W<sup>r</sup> Hughes prisoner within the Charter of Carolina It was on this occasion  
further observed that the French King had granted to one Mons<sup>r</sup> Croisat  
a Tract of Land within the British dominions of which Dr Cox had formerly  
a grant from the Crown of Great Britain Being further asked if they  
knew

knew not of some abuses of the Indians committed by the British subjects by raising differences among them and afterwards purchasing Indians as slaves they said they had formerly heard of taking Indian slaves but not of late and those not among the Indians our friends That the great debt due from some of the Indians to our traders being about £50,000 was one cause of their Insurrection thinking thereby to clear the said debt and that to prevent contests with them it would be well if the law made there against robbing of Indians were strictly put in Execution. That the planters in Carolina are not above one thousand five hundred men fit to bear Arms and being now unable to reap their crops cant hold out above six months unless supplied. That their plantations being distant from each other the Indians come in the night and surprize them never fighting in open field. And upon enquiry of them what force would be necessary for the defence of the province they said that five hundred men in fifty small Forts well disposed at the Heads of Rivers with fifty Half Pay Lieut<sup>2</sup> each to have ten men under him in the said Forts would effectually prevent the invasions of the Indians. Whereupon their Lordships desiring to know how such forces would be maintained or if they were willing to contribute anything towards transporting them. These Gentlemen said they could not offer any particular means but that they hoped as subjects of Great Britain their effects and interest in Carolina would be protected by His Majesty and that the parliament might be induced to make provision for that purpose. That being apprehensive they should be always in danger under the Lords proprietors who they thought had been ready

ready to surrender the Gov<sup>t</sup> to His Majesty They desired to be under His Majestys Immediate protection and wished the Interest of the Lords proprietors might be reconciled to that of the publick

These gentlemen being then asked in case the King should send sol-  
diers how they should be subsisted with provisions They answered that for  
this present year the Indians having so destroyed the Country there can  
be no Rice planted & by consequence the Country could not pretend to  
subsist them for the first year after their arrival And if it should be  
found necessary for the soldiers to remain more than a year they hoped  
the Country would then be induced to send them with provisions

Upon the whole of this discourse these Gentlemen were directed  
to draw up in Writing what they had to offer upon the foremention'd  
several Heads and present it to the Board on Monday morning next.

18<sup>th</sup> July 1715

Carolina Mr. Kettleby with several other Gentlemen of Estates in Car-  
olina and Merchants trading thither attending they presented to  
the Board a Memorial relating to the present miserable condition  
of that province and what is necessary to be sent for their relief  
which was read Whereupon the draught of a Letter to Mr Secry  
Stanhope in answer to his of the 7<sup>th</sup> instant upon this subject  
was prepared & ordered to be transcribed

+ + + + +

ready to surrender the Gov<sup>t</sup> to His Majesty They desired to be under His Majestys Immediate protection and wished the Interest of the Lords proprietors might be reconciled to that of the publick

These gentlemen being then asked in case the King should send soldiers how they should be subsisted with provisions They answered that for this present year the Indians having so destroyed the Country there can be no Rice planted & by consequence the Country could not pretend to subsist them for the first year after their arrival And if it should be found necessary for the soldiers to remain more than a year they hoped the Country would then be induced to find them with provisions

Upon the whole of this discourse these Gentlemen were directed to draw up in Writing what they had to offer upon the forementioned several Heads and present it to the Board on Monday morning next.

18<sup>th</sup> July 1715

Carolina Mr Hettley with several other Gentlemen of Estates in Carolina and Merchants trading thither attending they presented to the Board a Memorial relating to the present miserable condition of that province and what is necessary to be sent for their relief which was read Whereupon the draught of a Letter to Mr Secy Stanhope in answer to his of the 7<sup>th</sup> instant upon this subject was prepared & ordered to be transcribed

26 July 1715

Carolina. Mr. Rynd attending with Mr. Crawley lately arrived from Virginia and being asked some questions in Relation to the Insurrection of the Indians in Carolina Mr. Crawley said that he believed the Yamasees who consist of about three hundred men were the occasion of the said Insurrection for that the Indian Traders had very much misused them That he had seen the said Traders frequently take from them their Hogs Poultry. Corn and other provisions as they wanted it, and had only paid the Indians for it what they thought fit. If they offered to scruple at that they would beat and abuse them That he has heard they have frequently abandoned the Indians Wives and Daughters & that when they would not consent they have proceeded so far as to force them That they have made the said Indians carry their Burthens thro the Woods for little or nothing. and beat and abused them when they scrupled it. He added that he believed the Indians now combined against Carolina, might be in number about 15,000 men

28 July 1715

Carolina Mr. Kettleby & Mr. Johnson attending with Mr. Beresford lately arrived from Carolina. the said Beresford acquainted the Board that the people of Carolina were at present in very bad circumstances by reason of the Indians they having destroyed most of the out settlements of that province That they have burnt and destroyed all about Edisto River. at the head of which they have appeared 400 in a body & as great numbers in several other places That they have so harassed the province that all the Women and Children are retir'd into Charles Town and the men who

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who are not above 1400 are in arms and defending their out plantations as well as they can & endeavoring to keep the Indians from Charles Town that their men are so fatigued that unless some succour of men Arms & ammunition be sent y<sup>r</sup> speedily they will be obliged to desert the province and that when he came away they were preparing to leave the same

Jacob Astley

5 August 1715

Carolina In order from the Committee of the House of Commons dated yesterday requiring several papers to be laid before them relating to the present circumstances of Carolina was read And copies of the said papers being accordingly prepared together with a List thereof W<sup>m</sup> Molesworth was pleased to take the same to the Committee the list being as follows viz!

- 1 Extract of the Minutes of the Minutes of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade and plantations from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 29<sup>th</sup> of July relating to the Insurrection of the Indians in Carolina
- 2 Copy of a letter from M<sup>r</sup> Secy Stanhope of 7 July 1715 referring to the Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade & plantations two Letters one from Coll Craven Gov<sup>r</sup> of South Carolina the other from Coll Spotswood Gov<sup>r</sup> of Virginia relating to an Insurrection of the Indians in Carolina
- 3 Copy of a Letter from the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade & plantations to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina inclosing the copies of the foreaid Letters
- 4 Copy of a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Popple to M<sup>r</sup> Shelton Secry to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina

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of Carolina, during a conference with the Lords proprietors about the Hostilities committed by the Indians in that province

5. Copy of a Letter from the Lords proprietors of Carolina to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Trade and plantations of 8<sup>th</sup> July 1715 relating to Hostilities committed by the Indians in that province

6. Copy of a Letter from the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade and plantations to the Lords proprietors of Carolina, with several Queries relating to the present Condition of that province and Relief to be sent to them

7. Copy of a Letter from the Lords proprietors of the 15 July 1715 to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade and plantations in answer to the foregoing Queries

8. Memorial to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Trade and plantations from several planters & merchants trading to Carolina relating to the miserable condition of that province by the Insurrection of the Indians & to the Relief necessary to be sent thither

9. Copy of a Letter from the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Trade and plantations to Mr. Secy Stanhope upon the foregoing papers

10. Copy of a Letter from Col. Nicholson to Mr. Popple with an Extract of one from Capt. Riggs. Dated at New York the 11<sup>th</sup> of June 1715 relating to the practices of the French upon our three Nations of Indians &c

11. Copy of a Letter to Mr. Secretary Stanhope inclosing the foregoing

R. Moresworth.

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30 August 1715

Mr Byrd attending communicated to the Board part of some Letters he had lately received from Virginia which gave him an account of that Colony's having resolved to assist the province of Carolina with a Thousand men at Thirty shillings £ Month each man whereof 130 men were actually embarked and the rest were raising

20 December 1715

Carolina Col. Johnson and Mr Boreford attending communicated to the Board some advices they had lately received by Letters dated from Carolina the 19<sup>th</sup> of July and the 25<sup>th</sup> of August last relating to the posture of affairs in that province with regard to the Indian War &c which was read Whereupon directions were given for taking a copy of the last mentioned Letter and Extracts of such parts of the former as relate to the publick

B.P.R.O. A. & N.S. Vol. 18 No 4.

( 11 Feb. 1715/16 )

Sir

In answer to yours of the 10<sup>th</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup>. We beg  
leave to acquaint you that in Obedience to his Majestys  
Commands, We have sent to Mr. Braven Our Governor  
of South Carolina Directions to send a speedy Answer  
to the Charge exhibited against him upon Account  
of his detaining the Goods of the Marquis de Navarre,  
which We have positively order'd him to restore, &  
likewise to answer particularly how John Lewis  
who committed the Robbery happen'd to make his Escape,  
The first Letters we receive shall be transmitted to  
you, & we hope that you will believe that nothing shall  
be wanting on Our part to do justice & vindicate  
the Hon<sup>r</sup> of Our Government. We are

Sir,

Your most Obedient and  
most humble Servants.

Carteret. P.

Ja. Bertie for Beaufort  
Silver Skipwith for Braven  
J. Hanson.

St. James's  
February 11<sup>th</sup> 1715/16

Right Hon<sup>r</sup>  
The Secretary Stanhope.

1445  
B.P.R.O. a + 91. 3. Vol. 18 n° 5.

(14 Feb. 1716)

Monsieur

je supplie votre Excellence de vouloir bien avoir l'bonneur de faire donner les ordres les plus précis au Gouverneur de la Caroline afin qu'il remette entre les mains de Vc. E<sup>me</sup> — a la première occasion, l'argent, pierries, et autres Effets appartenantes au Marquis de Nevaray qui fut volé par un corsaire qui relâcha heureusement à la Caroline.

J'ay l'honneur d'estre avec beaucoup de respect.

Monsieur

De votre Excellence

Le tres humble et tres obéissant serviteur  
Monteleone.

A Londres ce

14 fev<sup>r</sup> 1716

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B.P.R.D. At N.Y. Vol. 18 no 6.

( Feb. 23. 1715/16. )

Sir,

We have given directions to Mr. Green our Govt of South Carolina to obey his Maj<sup>t</sup> Commands to us signify'd by the second Letter you have honour'd us with; We did not think it proper to give any Delay to Justice, & therefore we overlook'd some Objections that have been thrown in Our way, in relation to Our being Accountable for the Marquis de Navarre's Goods, in case they shoud be lost at sea, not doubting but that in executing his Maj<sup>t</sup> Commands, if any such Misfortune shoud happen, We are indemnified. The first Ship that sails to Carolina shall carry our Orders, and the first Answer we receive shall be carefully transmitted to you.

We are

Sir,

Your most humble and most  
Obedient Servants

Barteret P.

Ja: Bertie for Beaufort  
Silver Skipwith for Green

M. Ashley

J. Dawson.

St James's  
Feb<sup>r</sup> the 23<sup>d</sup> 1715/16.

Right Hon<sup>le</sup> Mr. Secry Stachope

1447  
B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. B. 2. vol 5. p. 89.

23 Feb 1716

To Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> or to our Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>  
for the time being of our province of South Carolina  
in America

Upon request made to us on the behalf of Mr Edm<sup>d</sup> Calverly Merchant  
(his affairs requiring his departure thence) that he may have  
leave to transport himself and his Effects from South Carolina

We do hereby Command and require you to permit the said  
Mr Edm<sup>d</sup> Calverly (he having first paid or satisfyd his just debts) to depart  
our said province with such of his Effects as he shall think proper  
Any Martial Law or Custom to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding

Given at St. James's 1<sup>o</sup> Feb<sup>rd</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1715/16

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B.P.R.O. Carolina prop<sup>ty</sup> B.2. Vol.5 p 89

23 Dec<sup>re</sup> 1716

By the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Proprietors of the Province of  
Carolina in America

You are hereby strictly required and commanded not to list or Im-  
pound into his Majesty's service any person or persons whose name, age and  
description are inserted or indorsed on the back hereof & we do hereby  
direct that this Protection for securing the forementioned Persons from the  
Press shall continue in force till our Pleasure be signified to you to the  
contrary given under our hands and seals this 23<sup>rd</sup> of Dec<sup>re</sup> Anno  
Dom<sup>in</sup> 1716

To our Gov<sup>r's</sup> Officers Press-Masters  
and all other Persons in our Province of  
South Carolina whom it doth or may concern

By command of their Lordships

Benja<sup>n</sup> Quayne Master Shipwright & his apprentice

John Westhorpe

Benjamin Sharpe

Anthony Muscoe

Roger Penny

Robert Burley

Shipwrights  
George Taylor

Richard Caine

Thomas Morris a Sawyer

John Jarret and his two Sons

W<sup>m</sup> Crawford a Lawyer

Robert Chipchase

Thomas Hammond a Joiner

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B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. B. J. vol 5 p. 90.

23 Feb<sup>rd</sup> 1716

Dr.

We do here send you enclosed the copy of a letter we have received from Mr. Secretary Stanhope & likewise the substance of a very heavy charge which has been exhibited to his Excellency against you. We are very far from inclining to think you guilty but the fact is so heinous that we require a very particular answer from you as soon as possible. The Spanish Ambassador as we are informed begins to talk of this matter and will demand satisfaction in the name of the King of Spain for the injustice that has been committed on the Marquis de Narvaez. We are very sensible that this Gentleman has been barbarously used and this matter will fall very heavy upon those who shall appear to be guilty. It seems very strange that more care was not taken in the safe keeping of John Lewis who committed the Robbery.

It appears by several informations that the Marquis's effects were delivered to you and you are therefore accountable for them and must take care that they may be restored to the right owner. We desire a speedy answer to these matters for we are resolved to vindicate our Government from such a reproach

We are

Your very loving friends

Carteret P. J. Berke

J. Skipwith. M. Ashley

J. Hanson

S<sup>r</sup> James Feb<sup>rd</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1715/16  
Since our last we have received a second  
Letter from Mr. Secretary Stanhope a copy of it  
is inclos'd to you the direction of which  
you will be sure to obey

3. March 1716

Gentlemen

We received your address presented to us by the hands of Mr. Berresford which was read at our Board the 25<sup>th</sup> Instant. We return you our thanks for the Application you have made to us & we do assure you that as we have had at this time so we shall always have great regard to your Representations and those matters which we have now alter'd as your request might sooner have been settled to your satisfaction if Mr. Boon one of your Agents had not behaved himself in a very insolent manner to our Board and likewise in contempt to your Instructions and refuse to attend having notice so to do. And we therefore leave it to you Gentlemen to consider whether the said Mr. Boon ought to have the thousand pound which we hear was appropriated to him by an Act lately passed which amongst other things does appoint the sum of 2000<sup>ls</sup> to be given to Mr. Boon and Mr. Berresford which for the sake of Mr. Berresford and other Matters contain'd in it. We do not think proper to be wholly repealed

Gentlemen

We are

Your very loving friends

Carteret. P. J. Bertie. J. Skipwith.

M. Ashley. J. Dawson.

St James's }  
March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1715/16

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B.P.R.O. Carolina Prop 1 B. 2. Vol 5 p. 92

3. March 1716

Gentlemen

We lately received the agreeable news that the King and great men of the Cherokee Indians had been amongst you and were very willing and ready to embrace such offers of peace as were made to them & we doubt not but by the friendly assistance of those powerful nations an end may be put to the War and the Yamasee Indians who have burnt and destroy'd your settlements and have been guilty of barbarous Massacres may be dispersed and entirely driven from their Towns and Settlements amongst you we therefore think fit to inform you if so happy a peace may be concluded amongst you that the intention of our Board here is that that Tract of Land commonly known by the name of the Yamasee Settlement be parcelled out in proportions not exceeding two hundred acres and that the same may be settled as an Encouragement to such persons as are already or as shall hereafter come to Carolina upon these terms viz! for the first five years free from any manner of Rent and from the expiration of that term they may either purchase or Rent the said Land according to the custom & usage of the Country

We are Gentlemen

To our Gov<sup>r</sup> and Council of our  
Province of South Carolina

At James's Mar 3<sup>d</sup> 1716

Your very loving friends  
Carteret. P. J. Bertie J. Skipwith  
M. Ashley. J. Danoon

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B. P. R. O. Carolina prop? B. 3 Vol 5 pp 93+94

3. March 1716

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatine and the rest of  
the true and Absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province  
of Carolina in America

To all to whom these presents shall come  
be seen or made known Greeting

Whereas Nicholas Trott Esq<sup>r</sup> our present Chief Justice  
of our province of South Carolina upon the account of his knowledge  
in the Laws Customs and Constitutions of our said Province was  
by Us thought a fit and proper person to be of the Quorum for  
passing ratifying and confirming the Laws of our said Province  
And whereas we thought it reasonable that our said Chief Justice  
should have the Nomination and appointment of a Provoſt Marshal  
to attend the Courts of Assize or General Sessions or Goal delivery  
and Common Pleas who was to execute all process issuing out of the  
said Courts held or to be held before our said Chief Justice both which  
Powers and Authorities were granted to him under our hand and  
the great Seal of our Province aforesaid

But we having at our last Board received an humble  
address from our Assembly of South Carolina wherein they rep-  
resent to Us that our Chief Justice being of the Quorum is  
Extremely detrimental to the well being of the Province & that  
they are dissatisfy'd that the Marshal's Employment should  
be in

be in the disposal of the Chief Justice.

We therefore having great regard to the Representation of our Assembly are willing to comply with their request and do hereby Revoke Annul and make void the said several powers & Authorities by Us granted to our Chief Justice W<sup>t</sup> Trott under the seals of our province as aforesaid and the said powers and authorities abovementioned are hereby revoked Annulled and made void accordingly Given at St James's under our hands and the great seal of the province this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March 17<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub>

be in the disposal of the Chief Justice.

We therefore having great regard to the Representation of our Assembly are willing to comply with their request and do hereby Revoke Annul and make void the said several powers & Authorities by Us granted to our Chief Justice W<sup>r</sup> Trott under the seals of our province as aforesaid and the said powers and authorities abovementioned are hereby revoked annulled and made void accordingly Given at St James<sup>s</sup> under our hands and the great seal of the province this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March 17/16

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B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. 1 B. 2 vol. 5 p. 95

3. March 1716

To the Governor and Council of South Carolina

Captain Michael Cole now bound for Carolina having represented  
to us that his affairs necessarily require that he should forthwith return to  
London. These are therefore to require and command you that when the said  
Captain Michael Cole has his loading you permit him his ship and ship  
crew having first cleared at all the offices according to Law forthwith to depart  
our said province any Marshal Law or accident of the War notwithstanding  
Given at S<sup>t</sup> James's under our hands and seals this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March 1716

B. P. R. O. Prop. B. 1. vol 10 2.72

Charles Town March 9<sup>th</sup> 1715/16

Gentlemen

We have lately seen a letter from Mr. Bercosford dated December 9<sup>th</sup> 1715 directed to the Commission<sup>d</sup> appointed by y<sup>e</sup> late Assembly to correspond with you wherein he mentions y<sup>e</sup> receipt of one from the said Commission<sup>d</sup> dated August 9<sup>th</sup> 1715 with the address of our late house of commons to his Majesty to take the Immediate Government of this Province into his own hands. We are glad to hear that you have delivered the same & rejoice at the hopes you give us that some thing will be done at court in our favour, at the same time we wonder that this letter should come only from Mr. Bercosford expecting that you both should act Dignitly in all things which concern the good of this Province.

We the Members of Assembly now sitting have thought fit by this opportunity to send<sup>d</sup> another Address to his Majestie on the same head and desire that you will deliver y<sup>e</sup> same and that you will with your utmost Application Endeavour to get our request fulfilled for according to all human probability unless his Majestie doth take this Province under his Immediate protection and sends us men to defend us and money to defray our charges

charges this Once Flourishing Colony will be reduced to nothing and become a prey to our Barbarous Enemies.

According to a moderate computation of y<sup>e</sup> charges that this Government has been at for the support of the Kerr. it amounts to near one hundred and forty thousand pounds what further charges we shall be at God alone knows we need not use any Arguments to make you sensible that this will be a greater burden than this poor Province can possibly bear

Since the last you received from the Commissioners dated y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> of August 1715 was sent from hence our Government sent up two men to the Bharikos to Endeavour a reconciliation with that Nation which they have happily effected, and when they returned they brought down about one hundred and Twenty Bharikos with them that our Government might personally treat with them in order to make y<sup>e</sup> peace more firm and binding they Accordingly gave us all the assurances of their fidelity Imaginable and Agreed that they would with their whole strength fall upon any Nation of our Indian Enemies that we should desire of them depending on this promise we resolved to send our Army to the Savers Town part of which was to have joyned a great body of the Bharikos who were to have

have met us there in order to fall upon the Upper Creeks whilst the rest of our Army was to fall upon the Lower Creeks but the Cherokees notwithstanding their fair promises disappointed us which overthrought that enterprise.

However three hundred of our men under the command of Col<sup>o</sup> Maurice Moore marched up to the Cherokees in order to persuade them to march & fall upon the Creeks according to their repeated promises but all to no purpose they being for making peace with all our enemy Indians.

Whilst our people were among the Cherokees there comes Sixteen of ye head men of the Creek and Yamasee nations to the Cherokees, who made it their business to persuade the Cherokees to kill all the Whitemen among them and had an Army of five hundred men within ten miles of the place to have assisted them their Argument had prevailed so far (as we afterwards understood) that Cherokees were upon the point of falling upon our men but as providence Order'd it they chang'd their minds and fell upon the Creeks and Yamases who were in their Towns & kill'd every man of them since which the Cherokees have been again down in our Settlements for Arms

of Ammunition to carry on the War against their and our Enemies as we may now term them we are also to send One hundred Whitemen amongst them in order to lead them and to remain with them during the whole course of the War

We shall also be obliged to maintain no less than Seven Garrisons upon our Frontiers in order to defend us from the Incurious of our Enemies party of men to continue the War against our other Enemy Indians the charge of all which will be Intollerable to us. So that as we observed before unless we have the charitable assistance of the Crown this Province will be entirely ruined

It may be objected by some that now the Chirkees are our Friends we have no great need of assistance they being the most potent Nation of any that were our enemies. But you must consider Gentl that they are the only Nation of all that is bound us w<sup>th</sup> whom we have peace and though they are the most potent of any one Nation yet the fifteen other Nations with whom we are still at War are far more powerfull than they and we together. So that without some immediate Assistance our case is still very deplorable.

me

We are informed by Mr. John Smith who made his escape from the Creeks to Pensacola that whilst he staid there several of the Creeks came to that place with whom he had the opportunity of conversing they acquainted him that the French at Mobile had supplied them with Arms & Ammunition & had sent considerable presents to the head men of those nations who are now our enemies with a design to engage them entirely to their own interest. he further informed us that they had sent up a perryngar with sixteen field pieces and a Company of men to settle a fort among the Alabamas. this supply of Arms & Ammunition & the encouragement of French afforded them with the better enable them to carry on the war against us and if not timely prevented may prove of fatall consequence to this Province. Mr. Smith likewise informed us that Mr. Hughes was kill'd in going from Pensacola to the Talapoohies by some French Indians who had way laid the path for that purpose, as it is thought by the order of the Govrn<sup>d</sup> of Mobile who was privy to Mr. Hughes being on that journey.

Our forces have lately obtain'd a considerable advantage over the Yamasese having taken the Yachau king and all his family with thirty other Yamasese prisoners

prisoners and his very near St Augustine which place affords our Enemies all the protection they can give.

We are now to informe you that the forces we had from Virginia and North Carolina are upon their departure home being unwilling to stay any longer and our Government is yet more willing to gratifie them in that particular by reason the charge we are at in maintaining them is greater than we can bear.

We hope Gentl when you have duly weighed all these particulars that you will be fully convinced that our affairs do still look with a very dismal aspect and that no endeavours in your be wanting to get us immediate assistance which only under God can save this Province from utter ruin.

The bessell by whom you will receive the Address to his Majesty and this letter is just now going over the Barre which obligeth us to come to a conclusion and to be very short in y<sup>e</sup> relation of the affairs of this Province with the Government of Virginia. We shall only mention that we are now finding out some means to give that Government all the

the Satisfaction they can in reason desire the particulars of which you shall have by our next. We should not have mentioned any thing on this head at this time had not the Govern<sup>t</sup> of Virginia sent us word that he would endeavour to make us look as odious as he could both at home in England and in all the Kings Government in America upon the Account of our non performance of every particular branch of the Treaty of Assistance agreed upon between that Govern<sup>t</sup> and our Agent sent thither for that purpose. At the same time we must confess that if our late Assembly had fully complied with that Agree<sup>mt</sup> it would not have cost this Province near so much money as the Measures we shall now be obliged to take.

Signed by Order of y<sup>r</sup> House  
Tho: Broughton Speaker

P.S. Capt. Hooden with Arms & Ammunition by whom W<sup>r</sup> Bresford says he has with more at large is not yet arrived.

We order you to lay the State of this Province, as you now receive it from us, before his Majesty as we have promised in our Address you should

Received } June 12<sup>th</sup> 1716  
Read }

B.P.R.O. Carolina prop. 10.2 vol. 5. p. 95

20 April 1716

To the Gov<sup>t</sup> & Council of South Carolina

Gentlemen

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant to the Inventors or Proprietors of a Machine for diving, two Letters patents for the getting & obtaining such wrecks at sea as shall or may be found within the Limits mentioned in the said Letters patents. And the Directors of the said Machine having made their application to us for our protection of their Ships (the Fortune Frigat Cap<sup>t</sup> Cuthbeard and the Experiment Brigantine Cap<sup>t</sup> Archer Commanders which are now setting out upon that Account) when they shall arrive upon our coast of South Carolina. We therefore earnestly recommend the said Cap<sup>t</sup> Cuthbeard and Cap<sup>t</sup> Archer with their vessels to your favor and assistance hereby requiring and commanding you to do them all the friendly offices that may be in your power. So we bid you heartily farewell & are

Your very loving Friends

Carteret Palatin

M. Ashley

J. Hanson

St James's

April 20<sup>th</sup> 1716

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B P. R. O. Carolina prop. 162 vols p. 96

10. May 1716

To Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> of South Carolina

Sir

We having receiv'd two Letters from Mr. Secretary Stanhope sig-  
nifying his Maj<sup>ts</sup> pleasure in relation to such of the Rebels who were  
taken at Preston and are to be transported to his plant<sup>ts</sup> in America  
that as soon as any of the Rebels shall land in any port of our Province  
of Carolina you shall appoint a sufficient Guard for securing them till  
they are dispos'd of according to the Terms of the Indentures they have  
enter'd into here and such of the Rebels who have not enter'd into In-  
dentures here you are to offer to them that they enter into the like Indentures  
with the others Diz<sup>r</sup> to serve for the space of seven years and in case of their  
refusal to enter into such Indentures you are to give proper certificates to  
those that purchase them that it is his Majestys pleasure that they shall  
continue servants to them & their assigns for the term of seven Years which  
certificates you are to cause to be recorded for the satisfaction of those who purchase  
them, lest they should attempt to make their Escape not being bound. We do hereby  
strictly require & command you to obey these orders in every particular & are

Your very loving friends

St. James's  
May 4<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1716

Carteret, Palat<sup>n</sup>. M. Ashley  
J. Colleton J. Dawson

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B.P.R.O. Carolina prop. B.2. Vol. 5 p. 97

11 June 1716

Received the 11<sup>th</sup> June 1716 of Cap<sup>t</sup> William Murray twenty  
pounds being on account of the transportation of all<sup>t</sup> John Porteus and  
for which I promise he shall be deliver'd in Virginia or Carolina in order  
to serve John Lord Carteret or his assigns the term of seven years. I say  
rec'd

P. Mo. Johnson

D. P. R. O. Prop<sup>r</sup> D. L. Vol 10 2 73

Whitchall 12 June 1716

My Lords & Gentlemen

I am commanded to transmit to you the inclosed Papers delivered in by the Agents of Carolina, and to signify to you his Maj<sup>ts</sup> Pleasure, that you consider what is represented in them & report your Opinion there-  
of to be laid before his Majesty.

I am

My Lords & Gentlemen

Your most obedient

humble Servt

James Stanhope

Board of Trade

Recd 13<sup>th</sup> June 1716  
Read 14<sup>th</sup> D.

J. P. R. O. Prop. B. I. vol 10. 2. 71.

( 12 June 1716 )

Address from the Assembly of Carolina to His  
Majestys praying that Province may be taken into  
His Majestys immediate Protection

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

The most humble Address of the Representatives  
of the Inhabitants of Your Province of South  
Carolina in America

May it Please your Majesty.

As soon as the most Acceptable advice of your happy  
accession to the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, ~  
Spane, and Ireland reached us your Loyal Subjects in  
these remote parts of your Dominions, we by publick  
Address presump'd to congratulate your most Sacred  
Majesty on that blessed Occasion, as also to Signify  
to your Royal Person the great Distress we lay  
under by a barbarous and Inhumane Indian War,  
fain'd and Carried on by an Universal consent of all  
the Indian Nations who being (by reason of their  
great Numbers) too potent for us, constrain'd us to  
Supplicate you Great Sir (who under God alone can  
Support us) to relieve and Succour us with such Forces  
as your Majesty in your great wisdom Judg'd convenient  
Sir

Tis with no less Joy that we again take  
this opportunity of congratulating your Majesty on the  
Glorious Success of your Arms against the Rebels in  
Great Britain and we earnestly pray yt God will give  
such Success to yo<sup>r</sup> Royal Endeavours as will enable  
your Majesty to put an end to this unnatural  
Rebellion. to Confound and Extinguish for ever all  
hopes of the Pretender his open and Secret Agents and  
Secure the Future peace & Quiet of your Kingdom.

We are once more oblig'd with the  
greatest Concern and Submission to lay before yo<sup>r</sup> Majesty  
the deplorable Circumstances of this your Majestys dis-  
tress'd Colony almost Ruined by a War with the Numer-  
ous Nations of Indians round about us, who have redu-  
ced us to a narrow Compass and destroy'd great part  
of our Country with fire and sword, which with the  
great Expence we are at to defend our Selves, the partic-  
ulars of all which Misfortunes we have Order'd to be lay'd  
before yo<sup>r</sup> Majesty by the Agents of this Province now  
in your Kingdom of Great Britain.

Under these our sad Circumstances Great  
Sir give us the Representatives of this Province leave  
unanimously to throw our Selves under your Majestys  
immediate Protection, under whose Care alone (under God)  
we

we can be Protected and Redress'd and therefore humbly  
beg your most Sacred Majesty to grant our humble Re-  
quest that this Once Flourishing Province may be Added  
to those already under your happy Protection, and which  
we are Assured will be of great consequence for the  
Preservation of the Adjoining Colonies and the increase  
of your Majesties Revenues.

We wish your Majesty a long and happy  
Reign, and that there may never be want  
- ing one of your Royal Line to fill the  
British Throne

Signed by order of the house  
Hs. Broughton Speaker

Rec'd June 7, 1716  
Read Dec 12<sup>th</sup>

A. B.

B.P.R. O. Carolina prop. B.3. Vol.5 p.97

15 June 1716

To Col<sup>o</sup> Rhett

Sir

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant the Request of some Gentlemen who were taken in the Rebellion at Preston in Lancashire that they may be transported into his Maj<sup>ts</sup> Colonies and Plantations in America the Bearer hereof Mr John Porteus being one of those Gentlemen & consign'd to my service I do give him his liberty & do therefore desire you to receive him kindly as an Inhabitant & do him what friendly offices may be in your power. I am

St. James's

June 15<sup>th</sup> 1716

M<sup>d</sup> a copy of this Letter

was sent to Mr Eden

Sir

Your friend & servant

Carteret

B.P.R.O. Carolina prop<sup>1</sup> B 2 vol 5 p 98

21<sup>st</sup> June 1716.

Received the 21<sup>st</sup> 1716. of Richard Shelton Esq<sup>r</sup> by the order of  
Lord Carteret twenty five pounds being on account of the transportation  
of John Dalzyele Esq<sup>r</sup> & for which I promise he shall be delivered in  
Virginia or Carolina in order to serve John Lord Carteret or his assignes  
the term of Seven years in any of the said plantations (if required)  
I say recd

Tho. Johnson

D. P. R. O. Prop<sup>t</sup> B. I. Vol 10. 276.

(22 June 1716.)

To y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lords Comiss<sup>rs</sup> of Trade and Plantations  
The Memorial of Joseph Dorn and Rich<sup>t</sup> Dorisford  
Agents for the Province of South Carolina.

May it Please yo<sup>r</sup> Honors

Beside the Assembly<sup>1</sup> Letter, to which we humbly  
refer this Hon<sup>ble</sup> Board, we make bold to offer a list of  
the Imports and Exports of the Province of South Carolina  
for One Year before the Indian War in the Navigation  
whereof were employ'd about One Hundred Ships or Vessels.

We further begg leave to offer, that the  
Preservation of this Province is as we conceive of very great  
consequence to his Majestie and this Kingdom, First be-  
cause its present Produce is not only suitable & necessary  
to y<sup>r</sup> Occasions of Great Britain And in some particulars  
they are such as Great Britain doth not Produce.

2ndly Because it is a Barrier & might be made  
a Bulwark to all his Majesties Colonies on the South  
West part of the continent against French Spaniards  
and Indians.

And if it shall Appear to this Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
Board convenient (as we hope it may) to Recomend this  
Province to his Majestie for his Protection we have ground  
to

to hope that upon a reasonable security from the Invasion of their Neighbours, it will be better & more fully Peopled, than at present it is. Which if it were, we have great reason to believe the Country is capable & proper for the produce of Indigo, Silk & cochineal as well as Royall Mines, And this is not singly grounded upon the bordering Neighborhood of this Province to Mexico.

The Security desired from the said Invasion of Neighbours, may we humbly conceive be in a good degree effected, if some Posts & Garrisons were placed on both Sides the Gulph of Florida at Providence, at Port Royall & on the Banks of the Isthmus of Florida towards Mobile on the borders of our frontiers.

These hints we conceive to be of some weight, And therefore pray the consideration & representation of this Hon<sup>ble</sup> Board thereupon.

Joseph Boone  
Richd. Burford

Recd 22<sup>nd</sup> } June 1716  
Read 23<sup>rd</sup>

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A. P. R. O. Prop: A. L. Vol 10 276 (Enclosure)

Such - An Exact Account of the Goods Imported into  
Carolina - day of June Anno Domini 1712. To the 6<sup>th</sup> Day

Imported									
L. & d 2500000000 305 day	19114	165	38675	50136	10416	2304	385	635	393

Exported									
One Hhds Barrels of chm		Rice of Bales							
Indians		Salt Number of Barrels							
78790	75	12677	200	4580	2037	661	29	1960	1963

Note there are great Quantities of Salt Imported likewise  
one call lumber) Exported and pay no Duty

674

and Exported out of the Province from the Sixth  
of June Anne Domini 1713 by

Imported

Sort of Barrels	Hundred of Barrels			Number of Barrels	Sort of Barrels	Number of Barrels
1571	262	123 <sup>1/2</sup>		1350	871	

Exported

Sort of Barrels	Sugar of Boughs	Smak Bark of Barrels	Candles & Soap of Barrels	Garlick of Barrels	Logwood and Bryallite of Barrels	Salt fish of Barrels	Steel and Bark of Boughs	Barrel of and Boughs
1241	6.	5.	29.	76.	37.	103.	6.	48 lbs 1 lbs 16 Boughs

of Boards, Staves, Shingles, Headings, and Hoops which

175<sup>—</sup>

B. P. R. O. Proprietary B. J. Vol. 31. p. 20.

To M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Boone & M<sup>r</sup> Richard Beresford  
[23<sup>d</sup> June 1716]

Gentlemen.

Your Memorials deliver'd yesterday to the  
Lords Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Trade & Plantat<sup>ns</sup> having been  
this day read to their Lordsh<sup>t</sup>, They have comended  
me to desire you will come to their Board on  
Thursday morning next, prepar'd to make good  
the several allegations in the sd. memorials, & particu-  
larly to that part of M<sup>r</sup> Beresfords Mem<sup>r</sup> w<sup>t</sup> it  
relates to the Products of Carolina & the Bahama  
Islands vizt Rice, Timber, Pitch, Tar, Sustaining  
Rozin, Indigo, Silk, Silver or Gold Mines, Cockiness,  
Sugar, Fruit, Coffee, Olives, Spanish Vines, Druggs  
& Cotton Wool.

I am further order'd to desire to know  
how you prove the value of the Province of  
South Carolina the year before the Indian War  
to be 709,763 £.

I am,

Gentleman.

Whitehall

June 23<sup>d</sup> 1716

Your most humble Servt

W<sup>m</sup> Popple.

B. P. R. O. Prop: B. I. Vol 10. 278

Whitehall 29 June 1716

My Lords & Gentlemen.

The Agents of South Carolina having  
put into my hands the inclosed Papers I transmit them  
to you to be considered when the State of that Province  
comes to be debated at your Board.

I am

My Lords & Gentlemen.

Your most humble Servant  
James Stanhope

Council of Trade

Received } 4<sup>th</sup> July 1716  
Read

S. P. R. O. Prop: B. 1 vol 10. 2. 78 (Enclosure)  
South Carolina the 28th April 1718

Gentlemen

You have enclosed the Duplicates of an Address sent from this to his Majesty, and of a Letter to you which was sent with ill by Capt Shubrick which hope you will receive before this reaches yo<sup>r</sup> hands & that you will have laid our Address before his Majesty King George and the State of our Country as we there ordered you; but for fear that should have miscarried we now send you these, with a New Address to the King, and doe order you to lay it immediately before his Majesty, as also the Duplicate here inclosed if that by Capt Shubrick has not been delivered being now fully convinced that the Lords Proprietors are neither able nor willing to afford that assistance to this Province as is absolutely necessary to preserve it from Ruine & Devolation, which we doubt not will plainly appear to his Majesty and the World so soon as you shall make known unto them the following particulars we have recd from Mr Huttleby Several Papers in relation to our Countries Affairs and amongst them some Licences putt to the Lords Proprietors by the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations by order of the Lords

Lords of the Cabinet Council which queries we have putt down in order and their Lordships answers and some plaine Matter of fact which relates to each of them and are as follows.

Query - What orders their Lordships have given to the Government of Carolina for the Defence of that Government.

Proprietary Answer - That we have given orders to the Government of South Carolina immediately upon yr receipt of our letters to employ such goods & Effects as our Receiver has in his hands (which we conceive may amount to near Two Thousand Pounds) towards procuring Arms & Ammunition for the Defence of that Government.

As to their Lordships Answer to this Query we say. That their Lordships have sent no such orders to this government as they mention and upon a strict enquiry made by us of their Receiver we find that they have not above Twelve or Fourteen hundred Pounds in his hands, Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds of which he tells us is due to their Officers here; & as for the remaining part of that money he tells us that by a letter from one of that Board he has orders to remit it home to them as soon as possible.

2<sup>nd</sup> Query. - What dispositions they have made here towards the present supplying that province with Arms & Ammunition

& Ammunition and provisions, how many ships they have  
resolved to send from hence thither their Burthen & c.  
Strength and how soon they will be ready to saile  
The Prop<sup>d</sup>. Answer, — That the Assembly did send in May  
last to the value of two Thousand five hundred pounds  
to Newyork NewEngland &c. for the purchasing of Arms  
& Ammunition to enable them the better to defend  
themselves against their Indian enemies, that whatever  
effects we have from thence lately received shall be  
(as soon as may be) disposed of and the produce ther  
of applied to the publick use of that province, there  
is a vessell lying in the River & now ready to saile  
with our orders of about One hundred Tons burthen  
& yt others will be sailing in a very short time after

To this we say

That this Province did send to the value of two Thousand  
five hundred pounds in goods (paid from the Merchants  
in Charles Towne upon that extraordinary occasion) to  
New England, which goods they are to be paid for  
by a Tax levied upon the Estates of the Inhabitants  
of this province and for which we are not at all  
obliged to ye Proprietors. We further say that we  
doe not know of any money that their Lordships  
have laid out in England for the use of this province  
all

at least if they have to do so small a matter that it can be but of little service to this province. We further say the vessell their Lordships mention which was ready to saile with their orders is arrived & that she was not sent all their Lordships charge, being a vessell taken up & hired by our Agents at the charge of this province in order to transport such Arms & Ammunition & Warlike Stores as his Majesty should think fitt to send us, & that these other vessells mentioned by their Lordships which would be ready to saile in a very short time after were only Merchant Ships bound here upon their own account, & as to their Lordships orders wee say the Government has received none since the Commencement of the War.

3<sup>rd</sup> Query. — In case his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to send his Orders for any men from his Majesties Garrisons in North America whether their Lordships will supply Shipping & Provisions for those transports.

The Prop: Answer. — If his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to send his Royall Orders for any men from his Majesties Garrisons in North America wee doe not doubt but y<sup>e</sup> Government of Carolina will send Ships and Provisions for their transportation.

To

To this we say

That it was unreasonable in y<sup>e</sup> Lords to expect that this province in y<sup>e</sup> condition we were & still are in could send vessels & provisions for their transportation, we having no vessels belonging to this Government and what ships are here be only Merchant Men who are in a hury to gett their effects off from this Troublesome Province could not have supported itself under it.

4<sup>th</sup> Query. — What & how much money they require of the Government to be advanced for their assistance & how they propose to repay it.

The Prop<sup>d</sup> Answer. — That it is humbly submitted to his Majesties Great Wisdom what sums of money his Majesty will be pleased to grant for our Assistance and great care shall be taken when the Province <sup>is</sup> resettled that the same shall be repaid from the effects & produce of the Country as soon as may be.

To this we say

That we think their Lordships Answer to this query wants a further & clearer explanation, not being able to judge thereby whether they intended to repay y<sup>e</sup> same with what is & will be hereafter due to them from this Province, or whether they intended the same should

should be paid out of the produce of the Estates of  
y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Province, if the latter, we took  
upon ill as if thereby their Lordships did intend to  
evade the repayment of that money they knowing well  
that yt great debt this Province has already contract-  
ed for its immediate defence, & will further be obliged  
to contract for its future defence added to that addi-  
tional charge would have as effectually ruined us as  
Our Enemies could possibly have done had we not made  
any resistance against them.

5<sup>th</sup> Query. — Whether such of the Lord Proprietors as are  
not Minors are willing for themselves to surrender that  
Government to the King, & what provision will or can be  
made in yt Colony for the supporting the Government  
thereof without any new charge to his Majesty.

The Prop<sup>rs</sup> Answer. — If the Lords who are not Minors should  
surrender for themselves that would give the King no  
better title than he has already, for the title of the  
Minors will subsist and that in case the money ad-  
vanced as aforesaid by his Majesty shall not in a  
reasonable time be repaid, we humbly conceive his  
Majesty will have an equitable right to take the Gov-  
ernment into his immediate protection. That the Proprietors  
have continually supported & defended the Government when

when attacked by the French or any other Enemy, that neither his Majesty nor any of his Predecessors have ever been at any charge for the supporting and defending the province of Carolina from the first grant thereof to the Proprietors which is above 50 years, and the Proprietors hope when this War is over his Majesty will never have any further trouble or any charges or expences whatsoever

To this we say

That as to their Lordships being willing to surrender the Government to the King wee have but little to say, being well assured that his Majesty knows best what to doe in that affaire, but this wee doe affirme that unless his Majesty doth take ye immediate government of this province into his own hands, this Settlement will be entirely ruined and as to their Lordships continually defending & supporting this province when invaded by the French and other Enemies, wee say ill is no such thing, neither have they disbursed one penny towards the Defraying the charge of that Invasion nor of any of the former invasions in which were made upon us by the neighbouring Indians & by the Spaniards from St Augustine neither did they contribute any thing towards the great expence wee were all in fortifying this Place at the beginning of the late War

War unless the sum of Four Hundred Pounds Carolina Money which was designed to hire a vessel to fetch some Guns from One of his Majesties Ships which was drove ashore on the Bahama Banks, but the Guns never came & that is the only money that ever the Lords Proprietors laid out for the Defense of this province from the first grant of their charter to this time, which is but a small part of the great charges this province has been all. A true and full Account of which you may shortly expect from us these things Gentlemen you know to be true therefore wee may be of shorter in relation of them.

Gentlemen.

Wee have something further to add to Strength on what wee have said in relation to the answers by the Proprietors to the several Queries putt to them by the Lords Commissioners of Trade, That is that the said Proprietors are neither able nor willing to support & defend this Colony, first that they are not able, for had they been in a capacity to have supported it of themselves it would be unreasonable to believe they would have applied themselves to his Majesty for a supply of Men, Money, Arms & Ammunition for the defense of, the same, and it further appears to us that they are not willing because

we know that they have absolutely refused to surrender up or Mortgage their Charter to his Majesty for a security of the repayment of the charges his Majesty should be at in granting the assistance desired by the Lord Proprietors for the Defence of their Colony, which had they complied with we have good reason to believe we should have had assistance from the Crown long before now. When we seriously reflect upon all these things we are forced to conclude yt we are yt most unfortunate of all his Majesties Subjects being immediately under the Government of Gentlemen who are not able to afford us that protection which all other his Majesties Subjects do enjoy, which obliges us earnestly to press you to use your utmost endeavours to gett the Government of this province into his Majesties immediate care and protection.

Since our Letter to you by Capt. Shubrick where of the enclosed is a Duplicate there is but little alteration in yt posture of affairs in this Country saving that upon the Murder committed by the Chero kee Indians upon some of the Head Men of the Creek Indians, that the Whole Nation of the Said Creeks removed from their old habitations some days journey nearer to the French at Mocille & we are informed by some of our People (who were prisoners amongst them and

and are now gott home to us) what the French have promised the Greeks yt as soon as there is war between Great Britain and France (which they tell them they expect to hear of every day) they will joine themselves with them and our other Enemy Indians and totally destroy this province, and in the mean time they supplied them with Arms & Ammunition & give them all the encouragement they possibly can to distract us in our Settlements

You must needs be sensible what a long and bloody war was maintained & carried on by a small handfull of Indians (assisted by the French all Canada) against New England who are a numerous people what may wee expect who are but a small people and have severall great nations of Indians who are our Enemies & who are also supplied & encouraged by the French all Novelle for these reasons it is Gentlemen that wee again press you to lay our circumstances before the King and to gett (if possible) such a supply of Men to settle in the Country as may be for the future security of the same.

As the publick acknowledgements of this Province are justly due to the lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations for their hearty zeal & readinesse to serve this Distressed

Distressed Colony at home in its greatest Extremity, you are therefore directed & ordered to give them the thanks of this House for such their Stubborn & Sincere Endeavours used by their Lordships in our said Service, and likewise to desire that they would be pleased to continue the same affection towards us, by making all the earnest Application they can possible unto such person or persons as they shall think proper so as to obtaine the Favour of his Most Gracious Majesty to take this governement under his immediate care & protection.

Wee here enclosed send you the Copies of Governor Bravens Speech made to us upon his departure from this province and also our answer to itt, by the contents of which speech wee have reason to believe that he will att his arrivall in England endeavour to insinuate that this province is out of all danger from our Indian Enemies, but wee can in no wise concure in our judgements with him in that affaire and wee believe that the reasons wee have given you before are sufficient to convince all thinking Men of the truth of our allegations. — Seeing that the Lords Proprietors are not capable of affording this province relief & protection wee order you to Desist making any further application to them.

Here

There is just now arrived in the Shoreham Hse  
of Mass an Agent from Virginia with whom we hope  
to make up all Differences between that Government  
& this

We wish you all Success and so  
heartily bid you farewell

Signed by Order of y<sup>e</sup> house H<sup>o</sup>: Broughton Speaker.

B. P. R. O. Proprietary B. J. Vol. 31. p. 22.

[5<sup>th</sup> July 1716]

To the Rt. Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Proprietors of Carolina.  
My Lords

Some Papers relating to the present situation  
of the Affairs of South Carolina, being referred  
to us. We desire your Lordships will please to  
let us have as soon as you conveniently can  
a particular Account of the present State of  
that Province, as likewise what your Lordships  
have contributed on your parts towards sup-  
pressing the Indian War whether any pro-  
vision be made for the future security of  
the said Country, further than what has  
been given by the Crown. We are

my lords  
Your Lordships  
most obedient  
humble servants  
Geo: Astley  
Jas: Cockburn  
Jas: Chetwynd  
Cho: Cooke  
Jas: Moleworth

whitehall  
July 5<sup>th</sup> 1716.

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B.P.R.O. A & H. S. Vol. 18 p. 13.

Carolina

(12 July 1716.)

Seal

George Rodd Esq: his Majesties attorney General  
for the Province of South Carolina and one of  
his Majesties Justices of the Peace for Berkley  
County in the Province afores<sup>t</sup>

To Nathaniell Partridge Provost Marshall or his  
Lawfull Deputy.

Whereas upon Oath made before me its made appear that  
one James Fellows Lieutenant of his Majesties Ship the  
Shoreham on the Fourth of this Instant July in open  
Defiance of this Government Threatened to Kill the Honor-  
able the Govern<sup>r</sup> of the st Province for at the time Supporting  
the Liberty and property of the Province afores<sup>t</sup> by Pointing  
a Gun at the st Governour and openly Declaring he would  
shoot him calling his Hon<sup>r</sup> the Governour Old Rogue and  
Villain &c with severall other Scurilous Expressions to  
the same purpose And whereas the st Lieutenant since that  
is to day, on the Eleventh of the same Instant at the House  
of Nathaniell Partridge's, in Charles Town openly and in  
the hearing of many people Said that his Hon<sup>r</sup> was a  
Rogue, Dog & Villain, deserved to be Hanged, and that  
all the Inhabitants of this Province were pirates, and  
further Assaulted & beat one Joseph Swaddle Gent. for  
appearing

appearing in the Governmt behalfe, and also threatened when the Guns were gott on board, and out in the Road he would make the Governmt shake.

These are therefore in his Majesties Name to Require you to Secure the Body of the s<sup>t</sup> James Fellow Lieutenant as aforesd whom you have herewith and him safely to keep in the common Gaol of Charles Towne untill Discharged by due Course of Law.

Given under my hand & seal the 12<sup>th</sup>  
Day of July Annoz Domini 1716.

Geo: Rodd.

South Carolina, The Examination of bapt<sup>t</sup> Partridge  
Com Berk. } Marshall of the Admiralty of the s<sup>t</sup> Province  
Nathaniell Partridge being duly Sworne &  
Examined on the Holy Evangelist saith That by vertue  
of a Warrant from the Court of Admiralty this Deponent went  
on board the Betty Sloop on the fourth of this Instant and  
by the Directions of the s<sup>t</sup> Warrt seized the s<sup>t</sup> Sloop in the  
Name of the Lord high Admirall of Great Britaine being  
charged with Confederacy with pirates on the high Seas  
and put the broad Arrow on the Mast of the s<sup>t</sup> Vessel  
soon after boate William Rhett in his Boat with his Colours  
flying and bapt. Howard Commt of the Shoram Man of  
War with his Boat man'd and armed with small Armes  
and

and Granadoe Shells came on Board the s<sup>t</sup> Betty Sloop  
and the s<sup>t</sup> Capt. Howard without saying anything to any  
person in the s<sup>t</sup> Sloop Ordered his Men to Break open the  
Hatches of the s<sup>t</sup> Sloop which were then nailed down  
and Ordered Mr Higg that came in the Boat with Coll. Rhett  
to search what was in the hold which he accordingly  
did and some of the Goods were landed on the Deck and  
the Drum in the Towne then beating an Alarm the s<sup>t</sup> Higg  
acquainted the s<sup>t</sup> Rhett thereof who answered he did not  
value it and that he would be obliged himself to fight  
all the Men the old Man could raise and he would try  
the old Man's power Disrespectfully meaning Governor  
Daniell and imediately thereon Word was passed through  
the Man of War Men to hand in the small Armes and  
Granadoe Shells and Coll<sup>o</sup> Rhett Ordering the Cabin  
Door of the s<sup>t</sup> Russell to be broak open this Report went to  
the s<sup>t</sup> Coll<sup>o</sup> H<sup>r</sup> Rhett and acquainted him that he had  
seized the Sloop Betty before he came on board The said  
Rhett replied he did not value it or Words to that Effect  
and seeing the s<sup>t</sup> Rhett & Howard w<sup>th</sup> such force of the  
Men of War's Men this Report not being able to vindicate  
himself was forced to Quitt his Possession of the s<sup>t</sup> Sloop  
and goe ashore & acquaint the s<sup>t</sup> Govr<sup>t</sup> thereof and  
afterwards the s<sup>t</sup> Man of War's long boat came on Board

the

the st Sloop and carryed away Sundry Goods out of the st Sloop Betty And the Report saw Capt Howard in his pinnace Towe the long boat of the st Man of War w<sup>t</sup> the st Goods on board the Shoran Notwithstanding the Gun at the Fort fired a shott at some distance from him to come ashore and heard some small armes fire from shore and the st Goods soe taken from the Sloop Betty were so Retained on Board the st Kings Ship until Munday night following and then Delivered this Dept the st Goods by ye st Govern<sup>t</sup> Order.

Sworne to this 14<sup>th</sup> Day of July Annoqz 1716

before the Govr and Councill

Math. Partridge

Chas. Hart Secy

South

South Carolina, George Rodd Esq: his Majesty's Attorney General  
Com. Berk. } of this Province of South Carolina being duly  
sworne on the holy Evangelist deposeth and  
saith as followeth.

This Dept: on his Oath saith that on the fourth Day of  
this instant July he this Dept: being along with the  
Governour at his House in the morning of the same Day  
to whom came Capt: W<sup>m</sup> Rhett and Mr Richd Higg the  
Searcher and made some Complaints that the sd Higg  
had been aboard a Sloop that the men aboard refused  
to open the Hatches that he might see the Goods Whereupon  
the st: Govern<sup>r</sup>: Answered that the Sloop was brought in by  
Capt: Musson as having had Trading and Dealing with  
Pirates (The Master of the st: Sloop being then present and  
under Examination before the st: Governour for that fact)  
and said further that he would send his Marshall on  
board the st: Sloop, and that care should be taken of  
the Kings Interest and that no affront should be given  
to the Officers, or said words to that or the like effect  
which soon after was accordingly done the Marshall  
had a Warr<sup>t</sup> under the Seal of the Court of Admiralty  
Drawn by this Dept to seize the st: Sloop on the Account  
afores<sup>t</sup> and the st: Marshall was actually on Board the  
st: Bessell and in possession thereof by virtue of the st:

Warr<sup>t</sup>

Warrant from the st high Court of Admiralty and authority thereof And this Report on his Oath further saith That in the afternoon of the same Day this Report being walking in the Bay of Charles Town an Account came to this Report that Colle Rhett and Capt. Howard with Armed men were going on board the st bessell and to take the Goods there out which proved to be very true for soon after this Report did see the st Boats and also a Considerable Number of men Enter the st Sloop and soon after the Marshall came on Shoar to Acquaint the Governour thereof Whereupon the Governour went himself and this Report along with him (The st Sloop being near the foot of the lower Bridge and within an easy ball) and Warned them to forbear and come on Shoare to which they had no manner of Regard But persisted in taking the Goods out of the st Sloop and put the Governour to a loud & open Defiance so that he was forced to Order to beat to Armes and raise the Inhabitants in his own Defence and in the Defence of the power and Authority of the Government which accordingly was done and in a little time the Men of the Towne appeared in Armes at the Watch house the Governour at the Head of them went downe to the lower Bridge and againe often called to

to them himself to come a shorre But notwithstanding they still prued their Designe so that after Capt. Porter had likewise called to them but to no purpose he fired a Gun with a Random shott over them and the Governour Ordered the small Armes to fire first over them and then on both sides their Boats to see if that would bring them too But to no purpose for they still proceeded with their Boats and that in loud Hurra's with Swords drawn in Manifest Contempt of Government and put the Goods on board ye Man of Warre at the Upper Bridge and there stood with drawn Swords & Armes in their hands ready presented and in a posture of Defence and particularly one man wel since as this Deport is Informed was the Lieutenant of the Man of Warre presented his Gunn at the Governour and Swore he would shute him downe when the Governour left the men in Armes behind and went himself downe the Bridge to the side of the ship and only this Deport following after him which this Deport verily believes was with a Designe to prevent any further extremity if possible But Col: Rhett came to the side of the ship and attempted to Goe over but was withheld by the Capt: & others but cryed out often I'll kill the Old Rouge I'll kill the Old Dogg and such like Expressions so that the Governour was forced

forced to withdraw without the Arguing or Debating  
the matter and as this Report was walking after the  
Govern<sup>t</sup> up the Bridge-boll<sup>t</sup> Rhett came out of the  
Ship with a great Iron Shovell unperceived by this  
Report struck this Report on the back therewith  
Twice and many other Blows he made at the head  
of this Report with a Designe as this Report  
verily believes to kill & Murther this Report and  
further this Dept saith not.

Geo: Rodd.

Sworne to before the Governor  
& Councill this fourteenth Day of  
July Annoq<sup>t</sup> Domini 1716  
Chas. Hart Secy

-South

South Carolina } The Examination of Thomas Hepworth  
Com. Berk. } Esq: one of the Commanders of the Militia  
of Charles Towne in the said Province.

Thomas Hepworth being duly Sworne & Examined  
on the holy Evangelists saith that on Wednesday the  
Fourth instant being in Compe with Colle Daniell  
Governour of this Province he asking this Report who  
he thought Govern: he the said Colle Daniell or Colle William  
Rhett. This Deponent answered him he knew no other  
Govern: but him the said Colle Daniell Whereon he  
Ordered him to Gett his Company in Readiness which  
this Deponent accordingly did and being commanded to  
Sibbons Bridge to attend the Govern: with his men did  
hear the said Govern: call to the Boats (one whereof Colle  
Rhett was in and another with Capt. Howard Commander  
of the Shoram Man of Warr and the long boat of the  
Man of Warr to come on Shore which they refusing  
some of the men fired towards the said Boats in  
Order to make them bring too but they refused to  
obey and went with the said Boats on board the  
said Shoram Man of Warr.

Sworne to this 14<sup>th</sup> day of July 1716  
before the Governour & Councill

Chas. Hart Secy

T. Hepworth.

South

South Carolina - Capt. Joseph Livaddle being sworn on the  
Holy Evangelist deposeth and saith  
as followeth.

This Depont on his Oath saith That on Wednesday  
last being the 11<sup>th</sup> of this instant July between the hours  
of 11 + 12 at night being at Capt Partridges the Marshalls  
house along with the Govern<sup>t</sup> and after he this Depont had  
taken his leave of him having an Occasion to goe back-  
wards he this Depont met with James Fellows the Lieutenant  
of the Shoram Man of War in the Harbor who spake to  
this Depont and told him that he had something par-  
ticular to say to him. Whereupon this Depont replied  
it was not a fitt time to discouer in the Harbor To-  
morrow morning or another time would be more proper.  
Whereupon the said Fellows fell abusing this Depont first  
of all and then the Govern<sup>t</sup> calling him Old Dog Old  
Rouge, and that he was a Poyall, and countenanced  
Poyalls and that he hoped to see him hanged, and  
said further that now wee have gott all our Guns in,  
and as soon as wee can get into the River wee will  
make the Government shake, and also struck this Depont  
for saying he would take the Govern<sup>t</sup> part. And having  
a sword by his side drew it almost out, and attempted  
to kill or wound this Depont If he had not prevented  
the

the same.

Sworne to this 14<sup>th</sup> day of  
July Annoz 1716  
before the Governor & Council  
Glas Hart Secy

Jos. Swaddell

South Carolina, The Examination of Mr. Anthony Mathews  
born Berkley } of Charles Towne in the said Province Merchant  
Anthony Mathews being duly Sworne & Examined on  
the Holy Evangelists, saith that on Wednesday the fourth Instant  
at the door of his Dwelling house on the Bay fronting the  
Bridge generally called Mr. Gibbons Bridge, did see Mr.  
Nathaniel Partridge Marshall of the Admiralty go on  
board the Sloop Betty in the Harbour of the said Charles  
Towne, and afterwards did see Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard Command<sup>r</sup>  
of the Shoram Man of War go on board the said Sloop  
with his Pinnace full Men'd and also at the sa me time  
did see Capt<sup>r</sup> Mr. Rhett of Charles Towne aforesaid in his  
Boat Men'd and Flagg hoisted go on board the said  
Sloop and the said Marshall returning back this deport  
did see Gov<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel go to Mr. Gibbons Bridge with  
some of the Militia of Charles Town, and the sa<sup>r</sup> Howard  
in his Pinnace with the long boat belonging to  
the said Man of War, towed along by the said Capt<sup>r</sup>  
Howard

Howard + men full of Goods taken out of the said Sloop  
 Betty, Accompanied with Col. William Rhett in his  
 Boat going towards the Men of War the said Governor  
 Commanded the said Boats to come on Shore Butt the  
 said Howard silently refused to obey, and the said Rhett  
 in a rude manner in his Boat flourishing his Sword  
 over his head and sometimes his Hat with Huzzas Bidding  
 them Fire and be Damn'd and Clapping his hand on his  
 Breech in Revision of the said Governor and his Authority  
 and this Depo: hath heard severall of the Inhabitants  
 say that the said Govern<sup>t</sup> Ordered them under Armes to  
 fire above the said Boats to make them bring too but  
 they still refused and carried the said Goods on Board  
 the said Shoream Men of War.

Sworne to this 14<sup>th</sup> day of July Anno: Anthony Mathew  
 Dom: 1716 before the Governor &  
 Councill Char: Hart Secy

South Carolina } The Examination of Capt. Matthew  
 Com. Berk ..... } Porter Commander of the Forts and  
                     Garrisons of Charles Towne in the Province  
                     Aforesaid —

Matthew Porter being duly Sworne & Examined  
 on the holy Evangelist saith that on Wednesday the fourth  
 instant

Instant being on the Bay of the said Town saw Colle. William Rhett and Mr. Wigg in a boat with their Colours flying in Company with the Shoreham's Pennace with Capt. Howard her Commander goe aboard the Betty Sloop and Colle. Robt. Daniell Governor of the said Province Commanded this Report to Granvilles fort to observe his further Orders for the said Rhett + Howard were going aboard the Betty Sloop with a Designe of Break ing open the Sloops Hatches with a Designe to Carry away the Lading and afterwards when at the fort This Report saw the long boat of the said Man of War go on board the said Sloop and take on board her severall Goods Wares + merchandizes out of the said Sloop and carryed her towards the said Man of War and the said two boats in Company with the said Rhett on board his boat and the said Capt. Howard in the said Man of War's Pennace and this Report Hayled the said Boats and Commanded the said Howard to come ashore with the Boats to the Bridge where the Governor was severall times for if he refused he had orders to fire but the said Howard returning no Answer but went on with the said Boats, and when he perceived that the said Boats were gone past the said Bridge where the

the Govern<sup>t</sup> stood. In pursuance of his Orders he fired a shot some distance from the said Boats to Endeavour to Compell them to obey but they refused to obey the said Govern<sup>t</sup>s Orders either by the Deport<sup>s</sup> word or the said shot, but went away with the said Boats on board the said Shoreham Man of War.

Swear<sup>t</sup> to this 14<sup>th</sup> day of July

Matthew Porter

1716 before the Govern<sup>t</sup> and Councill

Chas. Hart Secy

South Carolina } Capt. Joseph Swaddle being duly  
Com. Berk } Sworne on the holy Evangelists. Deport<sup>s</sup>  
and Saith as followeth -

This Deport<sup>t</sup> on his Oath saith, That being at the House of one John Browns the fourth day of this instant July in company with Capt. Howard the Commander of the Man of War in this harbour of Charles Town. Col<sup>l</sup> William Rhett came there to the said Capt. Howard and very much billyfied and railled against the Govern<sup>t</sup> calling him Old Rouge Old Dog Old crooked Back Lurkenburg Dog & Villain & many such like expressions and at length prevailed with the said Capt. Howard to goe along with him to take some goods out of a Sloop that lay under seizure of

of the high Court of Admiralty and in possession of the Marshall of the said Court. But the said Rhett by railing & false assertions against the Governor the said Capt. Howard being a stranger prevailed on him to goe along with him which accordingly they did and took the Boats that belonged to the man of War and a great Number of the men with Armes and hand Grenades as this Depont hath been credibly Informed and went aboard the Sloop opened the Hatches and took out the Goods altho' the Governr often himself and others by his Orders called out very loud to them and warned them to the contrary which they still Refused to Obey butt boll Rhett with his sword drawn stood up in one of the Boats animating the men and in manifest Contempt and Disobedience of the Governr Orders and Authority so that the said Governr was forced to beat to Armes and an alarm to raise the inhabitants to his assistance and notwithstanding all that could be done or said to them they persisted in their designe and carried the said Goods in their Boats and putt them on board the man of War and further saith not  
swore to this 14<sup>th</sup> day of July anno 1716  
before the Governr & Councill  
charl. Dart Secy

jos. Swaddell  
South

D

203

South Carolina } The Deposition of David Bourke of Charles  
Com. Berk. } Town who being duly sworn before the  
Hon<sup>ble</sup> Col<sup>l</sup> Robert Daniell Governor  
Declares as followeth vizt

That on or about the beginning of May last. The Deponent Arriving in the Harbour of Charles Town, in a Sloop from St Augustine Mr Edward Brookes Collector and Richard Higg Survey<sup>r</sup> and Searcher came on board the said Sloop and seized several Goods on board the same for want of due certificates to be produced (they alledged) for the exportation of the goods aforesaid, amongst which goods there were five pieces of broad black silk bone Lace, w<sup>t</sup> the said Richard Higg had seized. And the Deponent seeing the said Lace seized told the said Richard Higg not to carry away that foolish parcell of lace for that it belonged to Mrs Delamore upon which the said Richard Higg answered Take it back againe for she will scold more than its worth or words to the like Effect and returned the lace againe to the Depon<sup>t</sup> and further the Depon<sup>t</sup> saith not

Taken ye 14<sup>th</sup> July 1716

Wat Bourke

Before

Rob<sup>t</sup> Daniell in the presence of Rich<sup>t</sup> Higg  
J<sup>m</sup> Eveleigh.

South

South Carolina. The Examination of Capt Thos Walker of  
Com. Berk. } Charles Town Gent. taken before the Hon-  
-ourable the Govern<sup>r</sup> and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sam<sup>ll</sup>  
Eveligh Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Members  
of the Councill the 16<sup>th</sup> Day of July 1716.

Thomas Walker being duly sworn & Examined on  
the Holy Evangelists South That being in Charles Towne  
afores<sup>t</sup> on the fourth Day of this instant July did see  
Coll<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Daniell Govern<sup>r</sup> of this Province sign &  
seale an Admiralty Warr. Directed to Capt. Nath<sup>t</sup>  
Partridge Marshall of the Admiralty to Goe on board  
the Betty Sloop to seize her for confederating and  
trading with Pirates some time after the same Day  
this Depont saw two Boates which he supposes one  
belonged to Coll<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Rhett and the other to the Shoram  
men of Warr with men going on board the st Sloop  
and sometime afterwards did see the long boate  
belonging to the said man of Warr Row on board  
the st Sloop and afterwards did see some Bundles of  
of Goods handed out of the st Sloop into the st longBoat  
On which this Depont heard the st Governour Com-  
mand Capt. Porter Commander of the Forts to charge  
the Great Guns and ordered the Inhabitants to be in  
Arms And this Depont further saith he was in Gran-  
ville

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ville Bastion with the st Porter who on the st Boats putting off from the st Bloop with the st Goods he the said Capt<sup>t</sup> Porter several times Comanded the st Boates on shoare to the st Governour which they Disobeyed and having no Regard to the st Orders the st Porter fired one single shot over the st Boates and no more to force them to come too but they had no Regard to the st shot but still Continued Rowing towards the st Mann of War, and this Report did see the st Governour Walk to the further end of Mr Gibbons Bridge and Comand the st Boats on shoare to which Comand they likewise Gave no Obedience but rowed away still towards the st Man of War and thereon this Report saw several small Armes fired in Order to make the st Boats in Contempt thereof still made the best of their Way to the st Man of War and saw them goe alongside of her and further saith not.

Sworne before

Rob<sup>t</sup> Daniell

Sam<sup>t</sup>. Cæleigh.

Tho: Walker:

South

South Carolina, The Examination of Mr. Wm Gibbon  
 Com. Berk } of Charles Towne in the st Province  
 William Gibbon being duly sworn & Examined  
 on the Holy Evangelists saith that the drum beating  
 to Armes on the fourth Instant his Report attended  
 Col: Robert Daniell to the Bridge belonging to this  
 Report and did see Capt: Howard Commander of the  
 Shoram Man of War in his pinnace tow the st  
 Shoram's long boate which had divers Goods on board  
 her taken out of the Betty Sloop and another Boate  
 with Col: William Rhett in her and heard the st  
 Governor call to the st Capt: Howard to come on shore  
 and afterwards to the st Col: Rhett But they refused  
 and the st Rhett in contempt of such his command  
 Rose upright in his boat and flourished his sword  
 & held over his head & huzzed and in further contempt  
 of the st Governor's Authority made their way towards  
 the st Man of War and this Report heard the Inhabit-  
 ants of the st Towne say the st Governor Ordered  
 the men in Armes to fire over the st Boates to make  
 them bring to he being too far off to heare the Word  
 of command given.

Sworne before Rob: Daniell      *of* William Gibbon  
 Sam: Everleigh

South

South Carolina, The Examination of Andrew Allen of  
Com. Berk } Charles Town in the st Province March

Andrew Allen being duly Sworne & Examined on the  
Holy Evangelists faith That on the fourth of this instant  
he saw Mr. Wigg Bancher of the st Port of Charles  
Towne Goe on board the Betty Sloop and he became  
a Shoare againe and this Report did see him  
afterwards the same Day goe on board the st Sloop  
againe with Colle W<sup>m</sup> Rhett in his Boat with Colours  
flying and the st Boat was accompanied with  
Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard Commander of the Shoram Men of  
War in his Pinnace M<sup>r</sup> on board the st Sloop  
Betty where they continued above the space of  
one hour Then saw the Man of War's Pinnace with  
the Man of War's Longboat in her Towe full of  
Goods taken out of the st Sloop and the st Rhett's  
Boat coming from the st Sloop towards the st Man  
of War, the st Capt. Howard being then in the st  
Pinnace and was present when Governor  
Danill went to a Bridge in the st Towne gen-  
erally called Mr. Gibbons Bridge and as this  
Report was Credibly Informed he being out of  
hearing Command the st Boats on shoare Butt  
the st Howard & Rhett refused to obey his Command

But

But heard the sd Rhett in his said Boat Huzzza  
and Flinch his Hat over his head as a Defiance  
to the said Governour Daniell and his Authority  
and Capt<sup>r</sup> Brewton Ordered the men in Armes  
there to fire over the said Boats to make them  
come too But still they refused & rowed away  
with the sd long Boat with the said Sloop's Goods  
on board the said Shoram man of War  
Swoone before

Andrew Allen

Rob<sup>t</sup> Daniell

Sam. Gaerleigh.

B. P. R. O. Prop: B. I. Vol. 10. 2. 79.

[13 July 1716.]

May it please yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup>.

We return yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> our hearty  
Thanks for your kind & affectionate Speech to this  
House. And whereas yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> pressing Affairs at home  
put you under an absolute necessity of depriving us  
of yo<sup>r</sup> Presence, We heartily wish you a prosperous  
voyage and hope that at yo<sup>r</sup> Arrival may meet with  
all Success in yo<sup>r</sup> Affairs, and a full accomplishment  
of all yo<sup>r</sup> Desires;

We cant but take notice of that part  
of yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> Speech relating to our Indian War, where  
in you tell us that the clouds that then threatened  
Ruine & destruction to this Colony are now blown over  
our Enemies for ye most part defeated & fled away, and  
the War in a manner extinguished; We take leave to  
let yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> know that it is ye unanimous opinion  
of this House, and of ye whole Province, that those  
clouds of danger & destruction are still hanging over us,  
and in all humane probability will be ye ruin of  
this Colony unless ye immediate blessing of God, and ye  
charitable Assistance of our gracious Sovereign King George  
interpose, and dissipate the same; What obliges us fur  
ther

ther to be of this opinion, is, that notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> small  
defeats & disappointm<sup>t</sup> our Indian Enemies have met with,  
they are not wholly discouraged from prosecuting of war  
against us. The greatest and most warlike party  
wise of our Indians which were in friendship with  
this Govrnm<sup>t</sup> are now in y<sup>e</sup> Interest of y<sup>e</sup> French &  
Spaniards, and as we are informed, not only protected  
but abetted & set on by them to disturb, and (if possible)  
ruin this Colony; When we consider the vast charge  
we have been at in carrying on this war, and large  
expences wh<sup>t</sup> must necessarily accrue in y<sup>e</sup> future -  
prosecution of y<sup>e</sup> same, and setting the necessary  
Garrisons for y<sup>e</sup> future security of this Province, with-  
out receiving y<sup>e</sup> least help or assistance from y<sup>e</sup> Lord's  
Propriet<sup>d</sup> We cannot but think that their Lordships  
instead of using their endeavours to save & protect  
their Colony in its distressed condition, and being instrum<sup>t</sup>  
of our receiving Assistance from y<sup>e</sup> Crown, they have  
been y<sup>e</sup> sole Bar to our Relief.

We shall always be glad of shewing proofs  
to y<sup>e</sup> world of our Firm & Steady Loyalty to our most  
Gracious Sovereign King George (whom God long preserve)  
and we flatter our selves, that we have not, in any  
of our words or Actions, given room for any Person  
to

to doubt of our prime adherence to his Interest, and good wishes for y<sup>e</sup> Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover.

At the same time that we make this publick acknowledg<sup>m</sup>t of our Sincerity to our Sovereign We take y<sup>e</sup> Liberty, to say that it had been highly pleasing to us, and y<sup>e</sup> whole Province in General if some notice had been taken in a publick Manner of y<sup>e</sup> disrespectful Language & talk made use of by some Persons against his Said most Gracious Majest<sup>y</sup> and the Succession

As we are y<sup>e</sup> Representatives of y<sup>e</sup> Province, We should have been very glad if yo<sup>d</sup> Hon<sup>t</sup> had been pleased to have conferred w<sup>t</sup> us upon the choice of a proper Person for y<sup>e</sup> Administration of the Gov<sup>r</sup>nt in yo<sup>d</sup> absence, but as it is in yo<sup>d</sup> Hon<sup>t</sup> power, whatever Person you shall appoint in yo<sup>d</sup> stead we shall be ready to concour w<sup>t</sup> him in all things that may be for y<sup>e</sup> welfare & good of this Colony.

We give yo<sup>d</sup> Hon<sup>t</sup> our unfeigned thanks for y<sup>e</sup> kind Proffer you make us of yo<sup>d</sup> Services in England, and if yo<sup>d</sup> Hon<sup>t</sup> would be pleased to use yo<sup>d</sup> Interest in procuring this Gov<sup>r</sup>nt to be taken into y<sup>e</sup> immediate care & protection of y<sup>e</sup> Crown, as y<sup>e</sup> other

other Plantations are, we shall esteem it as a great favour.

We farther take y<sup>e</sup> liberty to return yo<sup>d</sup> Hon<sup>d</sup> our hearty thanks for yo<sup>d</sup> services to y<sup>e</sup> Province since y<sup>e</sup> commencement of y<sup>e</sup> War and doubt not but yo<sup>d</sup> Hon<sup>d</sup> will always, continue yo<sup>d</sup> friendship to this distressed Colony.

The Broughton Speaker

Mr Speaker

Mr Speaker & Gentlemen

It is a considerable time past since I received permission from their Lordships the Propriet<sup>rs</sup> to return to England, to settle my private affairs; But the Indian War breaking out at that time, I readily dispensed with y<sup>e</sup> Arguments of my own private Interest, and put off my voyage, that I might contribute my best endeavours towards y<sup>e</sup> restoring Peace and Security to a Province & People, for whom I ever retained the greatest esteem and Affection.

But Seeing (tho' God blessing on our Endeavours) the clouds that then threatened ruine & destruction to this Colony, are now blown over & dissipated, our Enemies for the most Part defeated & fled away, and the War it self in a Manner extinguished I cannot but reassume my design to return home, and am now ready to take my departure.

It is therefore to my great Satisfaction that I have this publick occasion to bid you Farewell, to return you thanks for the Respect & esteem you have already expressed for me, and to receive your directions, if in any case I can be serviceable to Carolina in my Absence.

In the mean time I recommend to y<sup>e</sup> constant  
Faction

Practice and application, a firm & steady Loyalty to the King, a due regard of your duty to y<sup>e</sup> Lord Proprietary an unconstrained and active obedience to y<sup>e</sup> Person whom I shall depute in my Room to administer y<sup>e</sup> Affairs of y<sup>e</sup> Govemnt and especially the living in Peace & good Agreemt with one Another, as y<sup>e</sup> most Effectual means to make this a happy and flourishing colony.

Charles Craven

Received  
Read } 13<sup>th</sup> July 1716

B.P.R.O. Aug 11. 18. No. 4.

(14 July 1716.)

Some time since Capt<sup>r</sup> Hallow Hulson Commander of a Sloop manned with abt seventy Men arrived here who having a Commission from the Lord Hamilton to take pirates &c - which the <sup>st</sup> Hulson informed me was near Expired it being limited to Six Months wherefore prayed me to Grant him another to the same purpose letting me know he Intended to cruise abt Cape Florida a station now much frequented by pirates. I immediately Granted him a Commission according to his desire adding to it a further power agt the Jannaeus and other our Indian Enemies who were likely to be mett with upon that Coast after the Grant of which Hulson proceeded from hence upon his assigned voyage.

In a short time after his Departure from this Government he had Intelligence of several Pirates lying amongst the Bahama Islands, to which place directly sailing mett there one — Perrin from Virginia on board a Sloop in which Hornigold the pirate sailed and which he took last Winter from the Spaniards - having on board sundry Goods which the <sup>st</sup> Perrin pretended to have bought of this Hornigold.

Capt<sup>r</sup> Hulson imediately seized the <sup>st</sup> Sloop together with the Sloop Perrin himself properly owned and sent the <sup>st</sup>

st Perrin in his own Sloop with the Goods he bought of Horai  
gold under the command of Mr Joseph Carpenter to this  
Governmt in Order to be prosecuted for his clandestine  
+ Illegall Trade afores

Mr Carpenter arriving here pursuant to his Orders  
came to anchor to the southward a little of Mr Gibbons  
Bridge and coming a shoar to give me an account of his  
Proceedings Mr Wigg in the mean time went on board and  
Commanded the Hatches to be opened which the Sailors refused  
to doe adding that their Orders were to the contrary.

About nine or ten of the Clock that Morning Colle  
Rhett + Wigg came to me and Informed me the Sailors  
threatened to knock out the Braines of any that should  
offer to open the Hatches till Orders from the Governor  
in whose Custody he then was, and by whose commis-  
sion he was seized. I answered that the Sailors were  
Commanded to keep the Hatches fast, and as for their  
ill Language I believed Colle Rhett pretty well knew  
the Nature of a common Sailor whose prejudiced Education  
may plead for the Rudeness Tho' no Way Justifie it. And  
that as soon as he thought fit he might send on board  
what Officer he pleased to present any Imbroglio and  
that for the same reason I would send the Marshall  
of the Admiralty on board likewise.

To this Rhett answered that he would take the Vessel & Goods into his Custody and carry the Goods on Shore to secure the Kings part I replied I was under the same Obligations to see that the Kings Interest was secured and taken care off as far as it lay in my Power and therefore would not permitt Col<sup>l</sup> Rhett, or anybody else to take the Goods out of the Sloop, till the same was condemned or Acquitted, after which Col<sup>l</sup> Rhett & Wigg departed as I thought contented at which time I ordered Nath<sup>l</sup> Partridge Marshall of the Admiralty to go on board and take care accordingly.

But about two in the Afternoone the Marshall returned from the Sloop & informed me that Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard Col<sup>l</sup> Rhett, Wigg and a great many of Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard's men with Armes and hand Grenades came on board and having broke open the Hatches were taking out all the Goods Upon this I went upon the Bay and saw Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard's Long Boat & Pinnace and the Custome House Boat on board in which the Col<sup>l</sup> Howard Rhett & Wigg with a great many others went to take away the Goods afores<sup>t</sup>.

Hereupon I imediately sent for Capt<sup>r</sup> Porter and the Town Capt<sup>r</sup> and Ordered the Flagg out at Granville Bastion, some guns to be loaded and the Companies to be called

called to Arms which was quickly done, There being instantly in Arms I believe abt 140 Men, I left them upon the Bay, and went myself downe to the end of Mr Gibbons Bridge and called to Capt Howard & Colle Rhett to come on Shoar of which Capt Howard tooke no notice. But as for Rhett he Draws his sword and flourishing it severall times sett up a Huzzah at me and put of from the Sloop in their Boats Upon this I ordered Capt Porter to through a great shott over <sup>to bring them</sup> them too, which Capt Howard no way heeding keep rowing to his ship which lay at the end of Rhett's Bridge, But Rhett being in his small Trim stood up in the Boat and with his continued Drawn sword in one hand and his Hat in the other being in a perpetuall Derviding Motion flourishing both at me bringing up every now & then the Chorus of his Contempt & Distain with a Huzzah.

But having still hopes of bringing them to their Obedience a Reason I ordered the Soldiers to fire over & before them all wh<sup>ch</sup> proved ineffectuall Capt Howard's Boat getting safe on Board with the Goods.

Colle Rhett continuing his afores<sup>t</sup> postures with an additional Turn as I am informed of his Backside to me, but dare not affirm it for a truth because I have not seen this last part of his Anticks being an Eye witness to all

all the rest, I say that Col<sup>l</sup> Rhett continuing his scoffs as above mentioned before he gott on board receid a shott I hear in his side, and not another touched I think.

After this I resolved to goe alone on board of Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard and demand Col<sup>l</sup> Rhett who was on board as also to expostulate with Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard touching his then unreasonable & unadvised proceedings and to this end having left all my men at the upper of Rhett's bridge upon the Bay Geo: Rodd Excepted who followed me at a distance & peended till I came within five or six foot of the side the man of Harr's Lieutenant being a little before the Entring place presented a Gun at me & swore God damn him if I offered to come on board he would shoot me & againe repeated his Damnation if he did not.

This Salutation made me look Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard full in the face who stood at the Entring place with a drawn sword in his hand, ~~wh~~ pointing at me in a surly manner said what would you have, This unexpected reception made me smile and turned back againe without speaking a word with intent to return to the men.

I had but just turned from the ship when I heard Col<sup>l</sup> Rhett say I will kill the old Rogue let me god damn me I will kill the dogg, This made me turn about & look up the side where I saw Col<sup>l</sup> Rhett upon the Gun-mell of the ship with a drawne sword in his hand swearing

swearing furiously as before and struggling with Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard (who strove to keep in) to get over the side, to put it seems his resolutions upon me in Execution, I stood still waiting the event of the struggle without speaking a word, and perceiving that he got so far over the side, that I believed he would come down to me, I retreated 3 or 4 steps backward & drew my sword in Order to receive him but whether Capt<sup>r</sup> Rhett was better armed or was hugged into the ship again forceably I can't tell but saw him return into the ship again. Upon which I sheathed my sword & returned and walking faster then Mr Rodd was quickly before him who was followed by Rhett (who afterwards got out of the ship) and assaulted with a shovell he picked off the Bridge which he laid upon Rodd with all his might Mr Rodd made a shift to put by the fury of so unexpected an assault with his drawn sword and believe out of a principle of good Nature spared Rhett's life which he had then his power.

Robt Daniell.

Iswore to in Councill this  
fourteenth day of July 1716  
Chas. Hart Secy

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B.P.R.O. An H. S. Vol. 18 no 8.

Shoreham in Ashley Cooper River  
in South Carolina 19<sup>th</sup> July 1716.

Sir,

To enumerate every action herein mentioned would be prolix and troublesome, I shall therefore confine myself to that part of it, which I was more immediately concerned in, On the 14<sup>th</sup> of this instant, as Captain Howard and Collo. Rhett (the Deputy Surveyor of his Maj<sup>t</sup> Customs for this Place) were coming with some prohibited Goods which they had taken out of a Sloop in the Harbour, and bringing them to put in the King's Warehouse, the Govr<sup>t</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Daniel Esq<sup>r</sup> had drawn together a great number of the Inhabitants of this Town in Arms upon the Shoar, they first fired a Great Gun from one of the Bastions, and then made a running Fire with their Small Arms, at Capt<sup>r</sup> Howard in the Shoreham's Pinnace, at Collo. Rhett in the Cusome House Boat with her Ensign flying, and at Our Long Boat till they came under the Cover of Our Ship, in which Fire they shot Collo. Rhett under the Left Breast, which at first was thought to have been mortal, but proves the contrary, they not only Fired at the Boats but at his Maj<sup>t</sup> Ship the Shoreham, with her Colours flying.

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flying, and two or three of the shot are now in her larboard side between the foremost of the main shrouds and the entring Place about two foot from the Gunnell, and was directly fired at the ship because a Merchant ship lay within us upon our larboard quarter with his head in and out from the Town, and We our Broadside to the Town, and both of us moored to the Wharf, the Governour marching at the head of these men with his sword drawn, at last he with some of his men came down the Wharf, I only having 4 Quarter Deck Guns in the Waste and 4 of the lower Deck Guns in the Gun Room on board, six of which I had brought to fire upon the Wharf, when the Governour came within a pistol shot of us or less, as was at the entring place, his men coming after him at a small distance, I first desired the innocent people that were looking on and standing upon the Wharf to get out of the way, which they immediately did, I then presented my Muskett at the Governour and called him Old Rogue and told him that if he advanced one step further towards the ship I would shoot him. Believe me Sir I was under no small concern and passion to see my Captain in His Maj<sup>t</sup>s Boat with the Deputy Survey<sup>r</sup> of the customs in his Boat (with

(with their Colours flying in securing his Maj<sup>t</sup>s Interest in the Custome) fired at, it moved me very much, but when I saw them fire at his Maj<sup>t</sup>s Ship and heard the shot strike the Ship under my feet as I stood upon the Gunnell and seeing the Gouvernour leading down his men to attack me in the Ship raised me to the greatest Pitch, for this last part seemed to me to be in fact attacking his Sacred Maj<sup>t</sup> in his Person, (whom God preserve and keep from all dangers and Enemys) tho' I was in a bad posture of Defence, I would have been cut to pieces, and never would have lived to have seen the Ship taken, which would have been nothing but doing my duty. The reason of our being in so ill a posture of Defence was, that we hove down the Day before and had not got all our Ballast in upon my greeting the Gouvernour as above he took occasion upon the 11<sup>th</sup> to put me in Irons at the Marshalls where he kept me till the 13<sup>th</sup> the particulars of which are as follows.

'It was reported that one Joseph Swaddle that belonged to the Shoreham (and whom Captain Howard had permitted to walk the Quarter Deck) was on the 14<sup>th</sup> instant ashore in company with the Gouvernour

our and his Company, when they fired at Captain Howard and Col<sup>l</sup> Rhett in the Boats, that he took up a Muskett out of the Men's hands & Snapt it three times at the Boats but it not firing threw it down; on the 11<sup>th</sup> in the Even which was the first time I saw him afterwards, I told him of it and of his ingratitude to Captain Howard, he told me he was not Guilty of that action neither was he so much obliged to Captain Howard as Captain Howard was to him, which last returne put me into a Passion, and I struck him with the back of my hand one blow in the face he immediately returning me severall, not having his sword on till the Marshall at whose house we were parted us, he immediately went to the Gouvernor and brought him to me as soon as the Gouvernor came into the Room and saw me he flew into a Passion and pointing at me, and said to the Marshall, that is the Fellow that the other day pointed his Muskett at me and called me Old Rogue and said he would shoot me, I told him I was so and in doing so at the time believed I had done nothing but my duty upon which he immediately ordered the Marshall to put me in Irons without any other reason and without any other Writ or Order for my commitment and I was that night put in Irons, he staying to where he kept me till the 13<sup>th</sup> in the Even tho' I had sent to him twice to release me and Capt<sup>l</sup> Howard had demanded me of him but said he would send me to England in Irons being as his Lawyer said guilty of high Treason, in calling him Old Rogue and threatening to shoot him as above but on the 13<sup>th</sup> I removed myself by a habeas Corpus by giving bail for my appearance at the Assizes and for my future good behaviour sa James Fellowes.

[ 25 July 1716 ]

The Committee Appointed by the Parliament to Inquire into the miscarriages and to prepare a Bill to resume the grants of Proprietary Governments seemed somewhat at a loss how to fix proper causes and Reasons for the doing thereof. Those concerned therein by their Authority, Craft & Influence on those as are best able to inform the Committee of the most material reasons for so doing Stiffling continually y<sup>e</sup> Evidence that might prove it most necessary.

As a British Merchant I humbly offer to this hon<sup>ble</sup> Board what I think most weighty in the matter & what I hope weight most with all Lovers of their Country, the Improvement of the Navigation and encouragement of the Manufactures of Great Britain.

Upon this Account I believe that all those Charters do provide that they shall not make any Laws in those Colonies that are or may be repugnant to the Laws, Constitutions, or Advantage of Great Britain upon forfeiture of those Charters

Now what can be more repugnant to y<sup>e</sup> Laws

Lawes and Advantage of great Brittain then by Bus:  
then by unequal taxes the Manufactures, the Trade  
and Shipping of Great Brittain, whom they call  
Strangers in Respect to themselves.

Thus in Carolina & Pensilvania, Maderas,  
& fyll Wines, which are of Product of the Hooing  
Manufacture of Great Brittain, all of first it pays  
double Duty & all of last much more then that if  
it belonged to old England men then if it belong to  
g. Livers on the Place.

The like Impossessions are laid upon of Shipping  
of such as are not build in those Places  
nage their own building, and thus Brittish Merchants  
are treated as foreigners in their own Colonys, contrary  
to the known Lawes of g. Realm.

A duty is likewise laid upon the Importa-  
tions of English Manufactaries to encourage their own so  
that it was in vain that the Parliament of England  
to encourage our Exportation took away the Small Duty  
our Hooing manufacture was charged with

Now the Lords Proprietors by ratifying such  
Acts of their Assemblys in America do ipso facto  
forfeil their Charters, else they may truly be  
termed Independents of the Crown & Lawes of Great  
Brittan

Britain as is often asserted in those Assemblies

Received } 25<sup>th</sup> July 1716  
Read }

B. P. R. O. Propt. B. I. Vol 10 2 118.

St James's July 27<sup>th</sup> 1716

My Lords

In answer to your Lord<sup>ts</sup> of the 5<sup>th</sup> Instant, wherein you desire An Account of the present State of Our Province of Carolina, We think it proper to inform your Lord<sup>ts</sup>, that by the blessing of God a happy Peace is at last concluded between the Inhabitants of Carolina & the Cherike & other Indian Nations bordering upon that Province; His Majesty was Graciously pleased, upon Our humble Petition & Representation to him of that calamitous War, to give his Royal Orders for Arms & Ammunition to be sent thither to the Relief of the Inhabitants, and we having at that time receiv'd Effects from thence, we order'd the same to be immediately dispos'd of, & the produce thereof was laid out in Arms, Ammunition & wch was forthwith sent thither, and as we had since receiv'd Intelligence from Our Officers we safely arrived in Carolina; By the great Assistance the Inhabitants receiv'd by these Arms being sent from hence, and the great Division the Cherike Indians (who came after their Alliance with us in to Our Side) gave the Enemy the Yamasee & Creek Indians, who first

first began this cruel War, were almost entirely cut off & destroy'd, And a Peace is with the greatest Nations of Indians concluded, which we have all imaginable Reason to hope will continue & be lasting; for by the Powerfull Assistance; they may constantly expect from the Cherokees and the great Supply of Warlike Provision the province has receiv'd from Europe, they will be able, upon any great Emergency to arm their Negroes, & by these means, they will be improv'd to resist a greater force than the Indian Enemy will in all humane probability be able at any time to bring against them.

We have given leave to our Govt to come home for a short time he is ready to give your Lordships an Acct how the War began what Peace he has concluded, & what care the Province has taken to prevent the sudden Incursions of the Indians for the future. We are

My Lords

Your Lord<sup>ps</sup>

Ld's Commt for Trade &c most obedient & most humble  
servants

Cartelet P

J. Colleton, " J. Hanson.

Ins Berte for Beaufort. Salvoe Shipwch for Beaufort.  
Recd 27<sup>th</sup> July 1776  
Recd 8<sup>th</sup> May 1777

B.P.R.D. A+H.S. Vol. 18 p. 11.

Shoreham South Carolina

Aug<sup>st</sup> 3. 1716.

Sir,

Having in my Letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> of July last given you an account of the Deputy Governor Robert Daniel of this Place his treatment of Capt<sup>n</sup> Howard, the Surveyor General of his Majesty's Customs Colonel William Rhett, and myself on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of July last, I shall in this presume to give you a further account of his Management. He tells the people here, that he as Vice Admiral to their Lordships of the Admiralty board is invested with equal Power with them, & sits in the Admiralty Court, as judge of the causes tryed there; he grants commissions to Every Master of a Sloop, as private Men of War, that will have them, & has taken as a Companion that Swaddle whom I mentioned to you in my letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> of July, altho since my writing that letter, that Swaddle has been bound over to the peace, not only for Endeavouring (by snapping a Musket three times) to kill Colonel Rhett on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July last (who now honours me with the transmitting this letter to your hands) but for saying since that he would shoot him, whenever he had an opportunity; which has been proved against him by three

three witnesses, because Capt: Rhett seized a ship of which he was Master some time since for his then being guilty of indirect Trade. On the 2<sup>d</sup> of this instant Gov: Daniel permitted one Rod a Lawyer of this place to bring into the Assembly & Council a writing in the behalf of all the Inhabitants of this Colony, tho none of them were privy or consenting to it, letting forth that Captain Howard, myself & all the Officers & Company of His Majesty's ship Shoreham were guilty of high Treason and Rebellion, but it was signed only by the said Rod, & was rejected both by the Assembly and Council as Spurious & False I think it is very hard that we should lay under the character of being Rebels & guilty of high Treason for assisting the Officers of his Majesty's Customs in the Execution of their Office according to our Instructions, as we did on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July last, for which this charge is laid against us, when at the same time we were fired at in our boats & ship Shoreham from the Town by this very Governor's Order, when at the same time we made no resistance or return by firing again. The Indians are breaking in upon them both to the Northward & Southward, & have already committed some acts of hostility, which he at present seems to take very little notice of, & it is evidently plain

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plain, that unless his Majesty takes this Colony into his own hands & sends a prudent Governor, a man of Resolution with a Regiment of good Soldiers to support him, this (which was the most flourishing Colony in all America) will in a very short time be entirely ruin'd: for he refused to pass an Act of Assembly which was for the Advantage of the Colony, till they gave him an hundred pounds. I thought it necessary to give this account, Capt. Howard having given an Account of the Governor's Proceedings against him & myself to their Lordships of the Admiralty. I am

Sir &c

James Fellow

D. P. R. O. Prop. B. 1 Vol 10 295

August ye 6<sup>th</sup> 1716

Gent.

Our House of Commons had Resolved that a Committee from their House should have Drawn these Letters before the broke up, that they might have had the approbation of the whole House, and have been Sign'd by the Speaker, but a Hurry of Business prevented them and they only Gave us the Heads they would have us Insist upon and farther order'd us, that we should send home some Acts of our Assembly and other papers that you will find here Enclosed.

Since our Last to you we have Received several Letters from you and are glad to hear that we are like to have Assistance of Men from Eng<sup>t</sup> There is already one vessel arrived from Liverpool with Eighty odd of the Rebels whom we hope will prove serviceable to this Country, we being still in great want of Men to help defend us from the Incursions of our Barbarous Enemies who are still very numerous threatening to invade us in a short time w<sup>t</sup> an Army of four or five thousand Men to be rais'd amongst the Creeks, Tallapoosas, Cherokees, Alabamas, Chactaws, Eschies, Apalachees, Garrises, Savanas, and other Nations of Indians in Amity with the

the French at Morille, and Spaniards at Pensicola & St. Augustine; They have already began to make Incursions amongst us, in small parties, having by that means Destroyt several of our Inhabitants very lately, last week in Particular, Maj: Henry Quinlyne, and several others were kill'd near Port Royal, by ye Yamases who unless Removed from St Augustine will be a continual Plague to this province, more than ~~any~~ other Indians being so near us, and so plentifully provided wth Ammunition & provisions from ye King of Spains Garrison in that Place; of this Divers Merch<sup>t</sup> and Masters of vessels Trading to that Port have been Eye Witness; but the fullest Information we have had in that affair is from one Hugh Brian Son to Joseph Brian, who was made a prisoner by ye Yamases in ye beginning of this War and was a Slave amongst them above a Year; at length his Master being called the HooSpan King having under his command about Fifteen Men, Sent him in to us, to Desire a Peace wth us wch we would have willingly Granted (understanding by Brian that he has all along been a Friend to the English, saving his life when a great many others were cruelly put to Death by ye Indians in cold blood) The HooSpan King Desired, if we would make a Peace with him, that we

we would send to him privately at St Augustine wch  
we did but he was not to be met with there, so  
we concluded that <sup>the</sup> Spaniards had some notice of it  
and that they had sent him out of <sup>the</sup> way on pur-  
pose; this Brian has heard the Indians telling one  
another oftentimes that the Spaniards persuaded them  
what they could do to kill the English provided they  
did not let them see it done. And he has all along  
been an eye-witness to the Spaniards furnishing <sup>the</sup> Yamases  
with whatever they wanted to carry on the war against  
us; His Master once carried him amongst the Creeks  
where he continued some time; while he was there divers  
parties of Indians came in with Ammunition from Mobile and  
Pensacola who also encourage the Indians all they can to  
destroy us of wch we said something to you in one of  
our former, and unless we can find some way or other  
to prevent the Indians from being supplied with Arms and  
Ammunition, we may expect a long & bloody war wch in  
Humane Probability will end in the ruin of this once  
flourishing colony; the best method than can be proposed  
to strengthen this province, is to get a good number of  
people from other parts to come and settle in it, and  
one Act of our Assembly, a copy of which is now sent  
you marked No 1 gives great encouragement to any persons  
that

that are willing to come & settle on y<sup>e</sup> Yamasee lands, being y<sup>e</sup> best part of this province; But we cannot expect that any person will come to settle there till the Yamasees be Removed from St Augustine, wel we hope may be effected by means of y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup> at home, therefore Desire you will use your utmost Diligence in that affair. It is some time since our Govern<sup>t</sup> Sent to the Govern<sup>t</sup> of Augustine a Letter to Demand his observance of the first Articles of y<sup>e</sup> Late Treaty of Peace concluded between the Crown of Great Brittain and Spain, whereby neither Nation is to give any aid to y<sup>e</sup> Enemies of the other, to which he return'd Answer, that he lookt upon y<sup>e</sup> Yamasees as the Subjects of Spain who a long time ago Revolted from the Crown but were now return'd again to their former Allegiance, And that upon that acc<sup>t</sup> he could not chuse but receive and use them kindly and also to protect them against us. Now if y<sup>e</sup> Subjects of Spain in time of Peace are allowed to destroy y<sup>e</sup> Subjects of Great Brittain and not only allowed but encouraged and assisted to doe y<sup>e</sup> same, by y<sup>e</sup> King of Spains officers, We think it is the Greatest violation of y<sup>e</sup> said Treaty Imaginable and we hope it will be Resented at home Accordingly; This is Directly the case of y<sup>e</sup> Yamasees who have neither Ammunition nor provisions but what

what they receive immediately from <sup>the</sup> King of Spain's Garrison at Augustine, though now shortly they will be  
enough of their own having planted a great deal near  
that place. Since the Comencement of this war we have  
had abundance of Slaves taken from us by the Yamases  
and carried to Augustine and many more run away to  
that place of <sup>which</sup> having certain information, we sent  
Major James Cochran in quality of Agent for this province  
to demand the said Slaves and other Goods which the  
Indians had got from us but to no purpose, for they  
would not deliver them up. Not standing several Negro  
Slaves belonging to our said Agent came flocking about  
him intreating that they might have liberty to go home  
w<sup>t</sup> their Master.

Their refusing to deliver up those Slaves has  
encouraged a great many more lately to run away to  
that place, and what still is more barbarous in <sup>the</sup>  
Spaniards is, that they suffer <sup>the</sup> Yamases to keep  
divers of our white Women & Children as Slaves amongst  
them of <sup>which</sup> we have certain intelligence by Hugh Brian  
confirmed by <sup>the</sup> Master of a New York Sloop, who actually  
saw some of them at Augustine but when our Agent  
was there he saw none but two Children whom <sup>the</sup>  
Spaniards have got, in order to make good Christians as  
they

they call their Proselytes.

We are Inform'd by some Masters of Vessels that the Govr. of Augustine says all Carolina belongs to the King of Spain and that he hopes in a short time to see it united again to his Dominions; And so great an Eye we are we to the Spaniards that when some time since it was reported at y<sup>e</sup> Havanna that we were all taken or kill'd they express'd their Satisfaction therat by Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and other Demonstrations of Joy from all which we conclude the Spaniards will still Encourage & assist our Enemies all they can to Kill and Destroy us. This is but a Bad Return of y<sup>e</sup> civilities they have alwayes received from us for when some of our Neighbouring Indians in y<sup>e</sup> late War, used to take y<sup>e</sup> Spaniards soon from y<sup>e</sup> walls of Augustine whom they would cruelly put to Death, we as soon as we knew it prevented it by Paying five pounds for every Spaniard they would bring alive to us (you will find how much money we paid on that acc<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> abstract of y<sup>e</sup> Publick Charge of y<sup>e</sup> Province, Exclusive of the Present Indian War, marked A(2) heret<sup>t</sup> Sent) after wch they killed none but brought all Alive to us and we sent them home to Augustine. And since y<sup>e</sup> Peace was concluded we have entirely prevented them from

from Doing the Spaniards any manner of mischief what-soever.

As for of Cherahas they have so often promised that they would fall upon our Enemies to ye Southward (vizt) the Greeks, Luchees, &c and so often Disappointed us that we can but little Depend on them in that affair; However they have done us a signal piece of Service in compelling ye Cattawbars, and those other Small Nations about them to make Peace wth us, whom otherwise they threatened to Destroy; They have engaged to Deliver up Natooe Jack, who is thought to be ye Author of most of ye mischief they have done us And all ye White men's Slaves Goods & Horses they have amongst them the Kascaws refused to make peace with us which obliged the Cattawbars to fall on them, they have kill'd ye major part of them the rest are fled to ye Saraws; Also ye Kaccamans, and those other Nations bordering on ye Sea Shore, to ye Northward (the Saraws Excepted) have made Peace with us fearing the Cherahas

The conditions of ye Peace agreed upon wth them is that they shall Deliver up all belonging to ye White People and that they shall use their endeavours to Destroy the Saraws; They are now Marched with their whole Strength to put it in Execution, & knowing that

that it was Impossible the Kaccamans Should be supplied w<sup>t</sup> Ammunition from ye Spaniards asked them how they came by it since this War, they answerd that what Little they had they got from ye Surrays who constant<sup>ly</sup> used to carry Slaves Skins and other Goods taken from us (of w<sup>t</sup> they had a large share) to Virginia, in Lieu of w<sup>t</sup> they Return'd home w<sup>t</sup> Ammunition and what Else they wanted; this being a Great abuse, we hope you will represent it as such, for by this means they have been, and Still are enabled to Hold out against us. We are ordered to write to you about several other Matters w<sup>t</sup> we must defer till our next, the vessel by w<sup>t</sup> this comes being upon the Point of Sailing.

It remains now what we heartily Desire you will be Unanimous, in what Relates to ye Good of this Province; So wishing Health and Happiness and Success in that undertaking. We remain

Gentlemen

Y<sup>r</sup> very Hum<sup>t</sup> Servt

B. Godin

Rai. Igard

Eust. Hynes

Gent. Since y<sup>r</sup> above we have had the opportunity of taking

taking several Affidavits, which confirm great part of what we have said Relating to Augustine, which we now send you; other Affidavits we shall take as soon as we can Meet the persons who affirmed y<sup>e</sup> same. We shall only add now that besides y<sup>e</sup> charge we were at before this War, the charge we have been at During this present Indian War, amounts to Ninety five thousand pounds and Accordingly there's an Act pass'd by y<sup>e</sup> General Assembly, wh<sup>t</sup> makes Provision for Levying y<sup>e</sup> said Sum upon y<sup>e</sup> Estates of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Province, wh<sup>t</sup> will be an heavy Burthen upon them.

We Remain Gent

Aug 9<sup>th</sup> 1716

y<sup>e</sup> very Hum<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

B. Godin

Ra: Igard

Edm<sup>t</sup> Hyne

Reed } 3<sup>rd</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1716  
Read } 2<sup>nd</sup>

B. P. R. O. Prop. B. I. vol 10 297.

(13<sup>th</sup> August 1716)

Copies of Certificates from Col Robert Daniel Deputy Govt. of South Carolina of two Affidavits being made concerning the Spaniards encouraging the Yamasee Indians against the people of Carolina, and buying Plunder from and protecting the <sup>the</sup> Indians.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Coll<sup>o</sup> Robert Daniel Esq<sup>r</sup> Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup> and Commander and Chief of that Part of the Province of Carolina that Liech South and West of Cape Fear

To all to whom these Presents shall come or be made Known Greeting.

Know Ye that having Several complaints and Informations Given unto me that the Spanish Government at St Augustine Did Intise Stir up and Encourage the Yamasees and other Nations of Indians to make continual Deprecation on his Maj<sup>ts</sup> Subjects of this province committing frequent Murders on their persons and Robbing them of their Slaves Goods and their cattle and conveying them to St Augustine and there Disposing of them to the Spaniards who openly bought them of the said Indians I the Gov<sup>r</sup> afores<sup>t</sup> Did by the advice of the Generall Assembly of this Province in the month of June 1716 Comission and Appointed Major James Cochran then

then one of the Assembly and a person of Known Re-  
putation Substance and of Good Credit in this province  
to be Agent for this Government to St Augustine to  
Demand the Prisoners Slaves and other Effects belonging  
to his Majtis Subjects which were in possession of the  
Spaniards who Bought them of the said Yamasee Indians  
the said Major James Cochran At his Return from  
St Augustine being Only Secon before me.

Deposeth that at his arrival at St Augustine he Did  
there See Several of his own Slaves in possession of  
the Spaniards as also Several other Slaves who told  
him they belong'd to his Majtis Subjects of this  
province and were Carried & Sold to the Spaniards  
by the sd Indians - Begging him to Redem them. He  
also saw Several Perrigots there which he was Inform'd  
belonged to his Majtis Subjects and having made a  
Demand according to the Powers Given him of the sd  
Effects of the Spanish Government. After Several Evasive  
Answers they told him the said James Cochran that  
they had writ to the King of Spain for Directions  
how to Dispose of them and that they could not  
part with them till they had an Answer. The sd  
Cochran further Deposeth that he was Inform'd that  
the Yamasees had a constant Supply of ammunition

from

from the Spanish Government.

Jo Cochran

I the Governor aforeset Do further certify and make Known that one George Duckett a Shipwright now living in Charles Town Butt lately at Port Royal and having been several Voyages to St Augustine since the beginning of this Indian Rebellion who being daily Servt before me

Deposeth that he saw several Slaves belonging to his Neibours at Port Royal in possession of the Spaniards and bought by them of the Yamasee Indians who Plundered and Rabbled the st Slaves of the above men- tion'd Maj: James Cochran and of James Patterson Col: Barnwell Mrs Lord Mr Dicks Mrs Graham Mr Adams and one Slave belonging to himself the Deponent and that he knew the said Slaves And the said George Duckett further Deposeth that the st Yamasee Indians During his stay amongst them at St Augustine Infraind & Assured him that the Spaniards supplied them with as much Gunpowder and Ball as they demanded and that the Spaniards brought all such Goods of them the st Indians which they plundered or Rabbled from his Majesties Subjects Inhabitants of this province

George Duckett  
In

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand  
and caused the Seal of this province to be hereunto  
Affixed this 13. day of Aug<sup>st</sup>. Anno Domini 1716.

Rob<sup>t</sup> Daniell

Received } 5<sup>th</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1716  
Read }

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B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. B. 2 vol 5 p 99

6 Sept 1716.

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatin & the rest of the  
true & absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina  
in America

To Richard Sundar Esq<sup>r</sup> Greeting

We the said Palatin & Lords Proprietors of the Province aforesaid being well assured of the Prudence Knowledge & Ability of your the said Richard Sundar in the Laws Customs & Constitutions of His Majestys Kingdom of Great Britain have made constituted & appointed & by these presents do make constitute & appoint you the said Richard Sundar to be Attorney General of that part of our Province of Carolina which lies south and that of Cape Fear therein to act plead implead sue & prosecute all & every person and persons whatsoever for all debts, Tres, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Escheats, Claims & Demands whatsoever which now are may or shall be due & in arrear to us upon any Acco<sup>r</sup> whether rents, Revenues or otherwise how so ever. And to prosecute all matters Criminal as well as Civil giving & hereby granting unto you full power & Authority in the Premises in as full large & ample manner as to the said Office of Attorney Gen<sup>r</sup> doth in any way appertain & belong To have hold & enjoy during our pleasure the said Office of Attorney General in the aforesaid part of our Province of Carolina and all Liberties Privileges fees & profits whatsoever thereunto incident & belonging. We do hereby make null & void all former Commissions granted for the said Office given under our hands & the Great Seal of our Province at St James this 6<sup>th</sup> day of Sep<sup>r</sup> anno dom 1716. Carteret Palatin. H. Ashley  
J. Colleton. J. Tanson

(L.S.)

B. P. R. O. Carolina prop. B. J. vol. 5 pp. 100 & 101

6 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1716

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatin & the rest of the true & Absolute Lords prop<sup>r</sup> of the province of Carolina in America  
Instructions to Richard Pendar Esq<sup>r</sup>

You are in the first place upon your arrival in our Province of South Carolina to get your Commission together with these Instructions registered in the Secretary's Office in our said Province

And we do hereby authorize & give you free access to all the Publick Records in the said Secretary's Office in Carolina & to all the Records of our Courts & all other Publick papers whatsoever. And in all matters that shall concern Us the Lords Proprietors You shall have Liberty by your self or your Clerks to take Transcripts of them without paying any Fees or Reward for the same

Our Will is that before any Acts of Assembly are confirmed by the Gov<sup>r</sup> they shall be perused by you least acts be passed repugnant to the Laws of Great Britain. And in case any acts shall hereafter be passed by the Governor & Assembly which you shall conceive may be inconsistent with the known Laws of Great Britain You are forthwith to transmit to Us such acts of the Assembly together with your remarks on them by the first Opportunity

You are to advise & consult with our Gov<sup>r</sup> & Council concerning a Bill to be passed for the better Ascertaining, collecting & securing our Quit Rents & And you are to prefer such Bill to the first Assembly that shall meet after your arrival in our said Province

You are hereby also authorized to prosecute in all matters Criminal or Civil

or any ways relating to the Pleas of the Crown.

And you are to sue and prosecute all such persons as our Receiver Genl shall from time to time signify to you are indebted to us for arrears of Rent or upon any other Branch of our Revenues. And you are to use your utmost Endeavors for the Recovery of them by all lawful means.

And our Will further is that for your better support in the said charge of your Office & for your attending the Council & giving your advice in all public matters & endeavouring to secure our Rights a Salary of forty pounds £ Ann be paid you half yearly by our Receiver General for the time being to commence from the time of your entrance into the said Office.

You are to follow such orders & directions as have at any time been given to any former Attorney General & which the Govt & Council or any four of them shall think proper.

You are before your Entry into your said Office to take the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy & the Test And you are to take an Oath of Fidelity to the Lords Proprietors & an Oath for the due Execution of your Office and Trust

Given at St James's under our Hands & Seals this 6<sup>th</sup> Day of Sept<sup>r</sup>  
Anno dom<sup>i</sup> 1716

Carteret. P	(55)
M. Ashley	(55)
J. Colleton	(55)
J. Dawson	(55)

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B. P. R. O. Carolina Proprietary B. 2. vol. 5. p. 102

5 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1716

To His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales &c.

May it please Your Royal Highness

These are with humble submission to certify that his Majesty's  
most loyal subjects the Lords Prop<sup>r</sup> of Carolina by virtue of Letters Patents  
from King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> of blessed memory upon the voluntary Resig-  
nation of Charles Craven Esq<sup>r</sup> our late Gov<sup>r</sup> (his affairs relating to his sev-  
eral Estates here not permitting him to return to Carolina so soon as the  
present necessities of that Governm<sup>r</sup> requires his attendance there) have  
nominated & appointed Robert Johnson Esq<sup>r</sup> to succeed him in the Governm<sup>r</sup>  
of that province being a person of Integrity & Capacity well affected to his  
Majestys Governm<sup>r</sup> & every way qualifid for that trust. The said Lords  
proprietors do therefore most humbly recommend him to Your Royal  
Highness for your approbation according to an Act of Parliament made  
in such cases

Which nevertheless is most humbly submitted

Cartaret Palatin

J. Bertie for D. of Beaufort

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Banson

St. James's  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1716

D. P. R. O. Proprietary B. S. vol 10 2. 89

(12<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1716)

At the Court at St James's the 12<sup>th</sup> November 1716

Present

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales  
Guardian of the Kingdom &c in Council

Upon reading this day at the Board a Memorial from  
the Lords Proprietors of Carolina praying His Royal Highness's  
Approbation of Robert Johnson Esq: by them nominated to  
be Governor of that Province in the room of Charles  
Craven Esq: who hath resigned that Government. It is  
Ordered by His Royal Highness that the said Memorial  
(a copy whereof is herunto Annexed) Do, and it is here-  
by Referr'd to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and  
Plantations to consider thereof and to return their  
Opinion thereupon to this Board.

William Blathwayt

3 P.R.O. Prop. B. 1. vol 10. 2.89 (Enclosure)

(5 Nov 1716)

To His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales & Guardian  
of the Kingdom of Great Britain and His Majesty's  
Lieutenant within the same.

May it Please Your Royal Highness.

These are with humble submission to certify that  
His Majesty's Most Loyal Subjects the Lords Proprietors of  
Carolina by virtue of Letters Patents from King Charles the  
2<sup>nd</sup> of Blessed Memory, upon the voluntary Resignation of  
Charles Craven Esq: Our late Governor, his affairs relating to his  
several Estates here not permitting him to return to Carolina  
so soon as the present necessities of that Government require  
his Attendance there, have Nominated and appointed Robert  
Johnson Esq: to succeed him in the Government of that  
Province, being a Person of Integrity and Capacity well affected  
to His Majesty's Government and every way qualified for that  
Trust, The said Lords Proprietors do therefore most humbly  
recommend him to Your Royal Highness for your Appro-  
bation according to An Act of Parliament made in such cases.

Which is nevertheless most humbly Submitted  
St James's Nov<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1716 Carteret Palatine. M. Achly.

In Behalf for Beaufort, J. Dawson

A true Copy  
R. Blathwayt

J. Colleton,  
Recd Nov 15<sup>th</sup>  
Recd Dec 2<sup>nd</sup> } 1716

B. P. R. O. Prop. B. 1. Vol. 31. p. 34.

[22<sup>nd</sup> Nov: 1716]

To his Royal Highness George Prince  
of Wales &c. Guardian of ye: Kingdom  
of Great Britain, & His Majesty's Lieut  
within the same.

May it please your Royal Highness

In obedience to your Royal Highnesses  
Order in Council of the 12<sup>th</sup> Nov: 1716, we have  
considered the Memorial from the Lords  
Proprietors of Carolina, setting forth, that they  
have, upon the Resignation of Charles Craven Esq:  
their late Governor nominated and appointed  
Robert Johnson Esq: to succeed him in the  
Government of that Province, being a Person  
of Integrity and Capacity, well affected to his  
Majesty's Government, and every way qualified  
for that Trust: And therefore humbly recom-  
mend him to your Royal Highness, for your  
approbation.

Whereupon we humbly take leave to re-  
present to your Royal Highness, that we have  
no Objection why your Royal Highness may  
not be graciously pleased to approve of the  
said

said Robert Johnson Esq<sup>r</sup> as Governor of the said Province, under the Lords Proprietors, according to their Lordships desire, provided he qualify himself for that Trust in such manner as the Law requires, and that he give good and sufficient Security as usual, in a bond of two thousand Pounds Sterling, for his due Observance of the Acts of Parliament, relating to Trade and Navigation, and of such Instructions touching the same, as shall be given him by his Majesty, or by any Person acting under his Majesty's authority.

Which is most humbly submitted

Jacob Astley

John Cockburne

John Chetwynd

cha: Cooke

P. Douminique

Jos: Addison

J. Molesworth

Whitehall  
Nov: 22<sup>d</sup> 1716 }

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B. P. R. O. A + W. S. Vol. 18 p. 12.

S. Carolina Nov. 20<sup>th</sup> 1716.

To Joseph Boone } Esq;  
Richard Burroughs } Esq;  
Agents for the Province  
of South Carolina.

Gentlemen -

By our last bearing date the 23<sup>rd</sup> of October (a copy of which Letter is now sent to you by this Opportunity) We have given you a full State of this Province.

Our calamities still daily increasing (several persons having since been killed and others carried away by our barbarous Enemies the Indians who daily Infest our Plantations & oblige many to abandon their Settlements) has obliged our Assembly to Repeat their solicitations to his Majesty for Relief, and to take this Province under his Gracious Protection. -

You have here Inclosed their Address to his Majesty which you are Order'd by the Assembly to Immediately Present to his Majesty, and to lay before the King such further particulars as are necessary to set forth the present miserable Circumstances of this Province.

If we should be so unhappy as that it should have no Effect, by any opposition that the Lords Proprietors may make to it, or otherwise, We can Expect nothing but the Ruin

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Ruin of the Whole Province, and that in a very short time

Our assembly is now mett and will have under  
their further consideration, what will be needful to  
advise you of.

It's the orders of the Assembly that you acquaint  
Mr Kettleby that they have thought fit to discharge him  
from being any longer their Agent, and yt his Salary  
will continue no longer then to ye 10<sup>th</sup> of the next  
Month which you are accordingly to take notice of  
and to consult w<sup>th</sup> him no farther about the Affairs of  
this Province, We are likewise Directed to Inform you  
that by our next you may expect an Address to the King  
sig'd by the Inhabitants.

We are  
Gent<sup>l</sup>s

Your most Hum<sup>ble</sup> Servt<sup>s</sup>  
Mr. Middleton.

B. Godin. Ma. S<sup>r</sup>ard.

30

To The King's Most Excellent  
Majesty ~

The Most Humble Address of The Representatives of  
The Inhabitants of your Province of South Carolina  
in America.

May it please your majesty.

We your Majesties most dutiful and loyal Subjects,  
The Representatives of The Inhabitants of your Colony of  
South Carolina, In America, out of the extreme grief  
we are under, to see our Country still harassed and  
our fellow Subjects daily killed and carried away  
by our savage Indian Enemies, with the utmost  
submission, are obliged again to intrude on your  
Majesties more weighty affairs, and presume once  
more to lay before Your Royal Majesty, the state  
of this your afflicted Colony.

In our last Humble Address to your Majesty, we  
took the liberty to inform your Majesty, of the deplorable  
circumstances, we then laboured under, without any  
probability of seeing an end to our calamities, our  
troubles instead of coming to a period, daily increase  
upon us, & we now see ourselves reduced by these our  
misfortunes, to such a dismal extremity, that nothing  
but the all powerful providence of Almighty God, work-

-ing

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ing a miracle in our favor or your Majesties Royal and most gracious protection, can preserve us from ruin.

Our Indians continue committing so many hostilities and infest our Settlements and Plantations to such a degree, that not only those Estates which were deserted at the breaking out of this barbarous War, cannot be resettled, but others are likewise daily thrown up to the mercy of the Enemy, to the ruin and impoverishment of several numerous families.

We further take the liberty to inform Your Majesty that notwithstanding all these our miseries, The Lords Proprietors of this Province, instead of using any endeavours for our relief and assistance, are pleased to term all our endeavours to procure Your Majesties Royal Protection, The business of a faction and Party; We most humbly assure Your Majesty that it's so far from anything of that nature that all the Inhabitants of this Province in general, are not only convinc'd that no humane power, but that of Your Majesty can protect them, but earnestly and fervently desire that this once flourishing Province may be added to those already under your happy protection. —

We have in our former Addresses to Your Majesty laid before you the state of this Colony so shall not presume

presume to further tire your Majesties Royal Patience; We fear we continue to be too importunate to your Majesty, but the end and design of this our loyal address being no less then that of saving ourselves and Estates from ruin, We humbly hope that your Majesty, out of Your accustomed goodness, will be pleased to pardon us, for the same.

We wish your Majesty a long and happy Reign, and that there may never be wanting, one of your Royal Line to fill the Brittish Throne.

Signed by The Speaker & the rest of the Members attending the Service of the House.—

Benj: Schencking: Ra: Izard. Tho: Weston. Tho: Broughton  
 John Kenneway. Robt: Howes. Jos: Morton. Speaker  
 Arthur Hall. John Godfrey. Tho: Izard. Arthur Middleton  
 John Whitmarsh. Wm: Bull. William Elliott. Paul Pre le Bas.  
 Wm: Tattell. Jon<sup>th</sup>: Drake. Benj: De la Conciillier.  
 Ja: Cochrane. C<sup>th</sup>: Wilkinson. James Stanyarne.  
 Tho: Waring.

Wa. for Walter.

B. P. R. O. Prop. B. I. Vol. 10 2.94

[5 Dec 1716]

To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations the humble Memorial and Representation of Joseph Boone & Richard Boneford Agents for the Commons House of Assembly in South Carolina.

We are so unfortunate as to find that although the Affairs of South Carolina are in so ill a posture there is an Address sent home from the Governor & Council of Virginia in these Terms.

They beg leave to be allowed some small share in the Honour as they had in the day of that happy Success for that they in the Administration there had not been wanting to strengthen his Majesties hands by taking Measures to prevent a diversion of his Forces agt the Heathens abroad, whilst they were greatly needed against Rebels at Home, and having sent such timely & sufficient Succours to his Distressed Subjects in Carolina as had effectually helped them to recover their province out of the hands of the barbarous Indians, and had rendered that Assistance needless which his Majesty had been pressed to send from Europe.

They beg leave to acquaint your Lordships how far

they

they have strengthened his Majesties bands (as they lastly) have effectually Relieved Carolina and Rendered his Majesties Assistance needless, and how that strength was obtained of them, And we are very sorry that we are obliged to Represent to your Lordships that it plainly appears the greatest part of their Gallantries had proceeded and did proceed from the Indian Traders of Virginia, And we Beg your Lordships Assistance in Redressing of these grievances

Upon the first Attack of the Indians the Govrd & Councell of Carolina were necessitated to send Agents to Virginia & other parts to sollicite Relief, and did expect that so powerfull a Province as Virginia and who were so neare Neighbours & fellow Subjects would at their own Expence (as South Carolina did formerly for North Carolina upon the like Occasion) have supplied them with a good Reinforcement but so far from it they insisted upon the hardest Conditions imaginable before they would consent to send a Man, which their absolute necessities obliged the Agent to promise (only that they would Endeavour the Country should comply with) The Agreement was 50<sup>£</sup> p. M. p. Man, besides a Negro Woman to be sent to Virginia in view of each Man sent to Carolina to work till their Returne. Upon these conditions Carolina had at their own Expence abt 130 Men the far greater part of whom

whom were poor Ragged Fellows. Raw Servants transported to them most of them just landed from England & Ireland whose Masters Considering the Profit would be greater by this Agreemt then keeping them to Work at home, let them have them, who coming to Carolina unseasoned to America many of them fell sick, and were intirely unserviceable & unexperienced in Arms; nor were they in any Action, and did not stay above Eight Months before remanded and sent home.

Upon the Meeting of the Assembly of Carolina the Agreemt for them was taken into consideration, they being desirous to comply with the Agents Promises, Although not sent by their Authority or Authorised to make such an Agreemt and finding it impracticable to send Negro Women in their Roomes by reason of the Discontent such usage would have given their husbands to have their Wives taken from them wh<sup>ch</sup> might have occasioned a Revolt abso of the Slaves. They allowed the Virginians 4<sup>d</sup> p<sup>d</sup> & p<sup>d</sup> Kan. Carolina Money, which was paid them. But its so farre from satisfying the Virginians, that they make it a pretence of Quarrel, and tell them, for the future they shall perish before they shall have any Assistance from them, and their Agents sent thither since to Accomodate the Matter with them were told by the Govrd<sup>l</sup> he would

would doe them all the Disservice he could, and accordingly has made the aforesaid Representations in his Address to his Majesty in Order to prevent their obtaining Supplies, We must attribute this behaviour of the Gov<sup>rn</sup> in some measure to a Compliace w<sup>th</sup> the ill Disposition the Assembly of Virginia hath to Carolina, for as the Gov<sup>r</sup> at first promoted a supply being sent them, so afterwards calling Assembly, and promoting more forces being sent they not only Refused it, but seemed Dissatisfied with the going of the former which they were not consulted in.

We Beg leave to day before your Lordships paragrapghs of severall Letters to us from the Commander in Chife of the Carolina Forces ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians, and people of the best Authority in the Country of the Informations they have had of the Virginians Encouraging the Indians to make War upon them, and Supplying them with Guns Ammunition & other Traffick.

Which makes appeare the Grand Reason of all their Inhumanity to Continue the ducre of their Trade with the Indians, for which end & purpose they have passed an Act for Carrying it on in a Company, that if that Act Receives the Royall assent that may have by his Majesties Authority power to Devote them of it which in

in Carolina they would not much Matter could they without Trading w<sup>t</sup> the Indians be Secured from their Attacks, but there lies their Misfortune, for if they Omit Trading with them they will go to the Virginians who if permitted to Trade without Limitation can sell cheaper then Carolina, which will carry the Trade from them, and the Indians being thus Independent of y<sup>r</sup> province will continually Insult them whilst they can be supplied from Virginia, and never be brought to peace, nor will the Virginians ever desire they should so long as they Doe & can Trade with them. The Indians are naturally proud, revengefull & bloody, lovers of War & Mischiefe, and are no longer to be kept in Subjection the Necessity or Interest obliges them which may be accomplished by prudent Methods and precautions, the cheife of which is making them Dependent for necessities of all kinds, and in those keep<sup>r</sup> them bare & unstored. But if the Virginians are permitted to Trade with them Carolina can't prevent their having Magazines of Armes & Ammunition, the Virginians selling cheape the Indians are enabled to purchase greater Quantities.

It is certaine the Virginians have at the beginning of the War, and very lately Sent here to Buy great Quantities of such Armes as formerly the Carolinians used

and to sell the Indians, there being a particular sort that those Indians like, and whilst the Carolinians traded with the Indians Virginia never made use of (but they have now lately as may be seen by the Customs House Books) Imported great Quantities of Deer Skins, — which must be bought of the Indians that are at War with Carolina, their Trade with their Neighbour Indians never having produced such Quantities, and can be no other than the stores the Indians plundered from the Carolina Traders and sold to them.

Thus my Lord Appear the Difficulties that Carolina Struggles with on every side, and how unlikely it is to Restore peace whilst the Virginians are permitted to Trade with the Indians living within the Limits of Carolina, without paying the same Duties and being under the same Rules & Limitations in Trade as the Traders of Carolina.

nor is it possible for Carolina to Inforce Laws necessary to Regulate that Trade in Order to keep the Indians in Subjection, and have a good Correspondence with them whilst the Virginians Trade w<sup>t</sup> them not being liable to the same Laws and Restrictions in Trade but will pervert what Carolina Restrains them in for the sake of peace, to their own profit, and the undoing

Carolina

Carolina.

We hope your Lordships will seriously consider this their unfortunate & Deplorable Condition in Respect to the Virginians Trading with the Indians living within the Limitts of Carolina, and now at War with them, or with foreigne Indians as the Virginians truly call them in the preamble of their Act ~~so~~ that an Order may be obtained to Limitt the Trade of each Province to their own Indians; or if permitted to Trade with Indians In-habiting within the Limitts of another Province, they shall strictly be Injoyned & made lyable to all the Laws & Customes Imposed upon the Traders of that Province they Trade in.

We are likewise Instructed and Beg Leave most earnestly to Represent to your Lordships the Behaviour of the King of Spaines Garrison of St Augustine towards Carolina. The Yamasese of all the Indians were <sup>of</sup> frot that began the War Attackt the English & Murthered them in cold Blood, and they have ever since been sheltered by the St Garrison from whence by reason of their nearness to South Carolina they not only prevent the Resettling of many a Deserted Plantat<sup>ns</sup> But are & will be Continually Murthering & Enslaving the Inhabitants of the sd province and Robbing them of their Slaves battell & which they carry to <sup>St</sup>

St Augustine and are there openly bought by the Spaniards and the Yamases are by them plentifully provided with Ames Ammunition & provisions which they could not procure any where else, which is we humbly apprehend a Breach of the first Article of the last Treaty between the Crowns of Great Britaine & Spaine. His Majesties Subjects in Slavery amongst those Indians & others Detained by the Spaniards with the Slaves Cattell &c: so taken have been Demanded of the Spaniards by a proper Agent sent by the Govrnm<sup>t</sup> of Carolina for that purpose: But the Redelivery thereof Refused, under pretence (after many evasive answers) that they had wrote to the Court of Spaine for Directions therein; and as to the Yamasee Indians the Govrn<sup>d</sup> told the Agent they were subjects of Spaine and upon that account he could not but receive and use them kindly, and also protect them against us, of these particular and severall other hardships put upon Carolina by the Spaniards we Beg leave to lay accounts & Affidavits before you, and we humbly Beg your Lordships will Represent them to his Majesties in Order to procure such necessary powers & Instruction to be sent to the Govrnm<sup>t</sup> of Carolina as may effectually Authorize them to Attack their Enemies the Yamases, or other Indians at War with Carolina wheresoever they shall find them although they

They should be in the King of Spain's Jurisdiction, without which permission it will be impossible for his Majesty's Subjects of Carolina (their Enemies being so protected) ever to suppress them, but they must always be Spoyle & Ruined by them. and we also humbly Request & hope that Restitution of the Effects of his Majesty's Subjects so Detained by the Spaniards will be redemande by his Majesty, and the Spaniards breach of Treaty Remedyed.

We Returne your Lordships Thanks for your readiness from time to time in Receiving their Requests, and promoting Answers thereto. But as what has been hitherto Done is not effectuall to their Releife, the Warre and consequently the Expence still continuing, the people still Decreasing both by death & Desertion, they not being at first above 1400 English fit to bear Armes against many Thousand Indians, that Disables them to pay so great a Debt contracted, and continue the Expence and in a short time must Reduce them to Ruin, or to Abandon the Province. Your Lordships will be pleased further to Represent these their Necessities & Requests to his Majesty and the Parliament in Order to the obtaining effectuall Releife

We are with great Submission and Respect

Your Lordships most Obedient Humble Servt

Joseph Boone  
Richard Beresford

Recd 5<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> } 1716  
Read 5<sup>o</sup> }

B. P. R. O. Prop: B. I. Vol 10 298.

(5th Decr 1742)

An act of the Charges the Inhabitants of South Carolina  
have been att for the defence and support of the Govern-  
ment of the said Province. Beginning in the year 1701  
and Ending 1715 over and above ye Expences of the  
present Indian War taken out of ye severall Publick  
Receivers books viz:

	L	s.	d
To the Expedition agst St Augustine	8495	14	9
To the Fortifications of Charlestown & repairs thereof	7629	14	2
To the Maintaining watches, lookouts & Garrisons	5886	3	6
To the Charge occasioned by ye French & Spanish invasion	5987	-	-
To the Building of Johnsons Fort & repairs thereof	4150	2	11
To the Inuikerors Coopeditio	4443	-	-
To ye Execution of Criminals & Coroners Charges	960	-	-
To ye Charge of ye Government over Indians	8373	-	-
To a Magazin, Pesthouse, lookout, Guardhouse, } Govt house } 3460	-	-	-
To ye Charge of destroying of beasts of prey	952	15	-
To Churches, Gleabs, Parochages & Clergy	13540	3	8
To ye Charge of French and Spanish prisoners	507	5	6
To buying great Gunn, Powder Ball, } Small arms, gallys &c } 3247	-	-	-

F.

To Sallarys to ye Govern <sup>d</sup> Agents Receivers,	}	9450	-	-
commanders of the Garrisons, pensions,				
other officers				
To several other Contingent charges paid	}	11953	-	6
by orders of y <sup>e</sup> Assembly not reducable				
to Particular heads				
	Sum Total	£ 84035	-	-

Recd 5<sup>th</sup> Decr: } 1716  
 Recd 10<sup>th</sup> }  
 Do<sup>o</sup>

B. R. O. Prop. B. 1. Vol 10. 2100.

(6<sup>th</sup> of Decemb: 1716)

At the Court at St James's the 6<sup>th</sup> of Decem: 1716  
Present

His Royall Highn<sup>t</sup> the Prince of Wales,  
Guardian of the Kingdom<sup>re</sup> - in Councill  
Upon reading this day at the Board a Report from  
the Lords Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Trade & Plantations upon a Re-  
presentation of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, praying  
His Royall Highnesses Approbation of Rob<sup>t</sup> Johnson Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Nominated by the Said Proprietors, to be Lieut<sup>t</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> of  
that Province; and the Said Lords Commiss<sup>rs</sup> of Trade  
having no Objection to his being Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup> His Royall  
Highness was thereupon pleased to Declare his Allow-  
ance & Approbation of the Said Rob<sup>t</sup> Johnson to be  
Deputy Governor of the Said Province accordingly; pro-  
vided he Qualifys himself for that trust in such  
manner as the Law requires; And that Good & sufficient  
Security be Given for his Observing the Several Acts of  
Trade & Navigation; And for his Obeing such Instructions  
as Shall be from time to time Sent to him from His  
Majest<sup>y</sup> or any Acting under his Majest<sup>y</sup>s Authority; And the Said  
Lords Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Trade & Plantations, are to take care, that such  
Security be given accordingly.

Edward Southwell

Read 10<sup>th</sup> Decemb: 1716 Read 2 Janu<sup>r</sup> 1716/7

B. P. R. O. Proprietary B. 1 vol 10. 2101

(12<sup>th</sup> December 1716)

My Lords

It being required of Rob<sup>t</sup> Johnson Esq<sup>r</sup> who is appointed Governor of Carolina to give Security that he will observe the Acts of Trade and Navigation, I take the liberty to Informe yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp that I am willing to be his Security.

I am

Spittle Fields

Yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp's obedient

Decemb<sup>r</sup> ye<sup>r</sup> 12: 1716

Humble Servant

A. Broughton

Rec<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> }  
Read 2<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> } 1716-7

B. P. R. O. Proprietary B. 1. Vol 10. 2 101.

(13<sup>th</sup> December 1716)

From Mr. Barbers in Stafford Street Piccadilly

December 13 1716

My Lords

It being required of Robt. Johnson Esq; who is appointed Governeur of Carolina to give Security that he will observe the Acts of Trade and Navigation I take ye liberty to informe your Lordships that I am willing to be his Security

I am

Your Lordships obedient Humble Servant

Thos. Bonner

Recd Dec<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> } 1716  
Read 2<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>st</sup> } 1716/7

B. P. R. O. A. & H. S. Vol. 620.

( Dec. 17. 1716.)

Sir,

Having received a Memorial from Mr. Boon and Mr. Beresford, Agents for the Assembly of Carolina, wherein they complain of the conduct of the Spaniards at St. Augustin in the Province of Florida, in America; We take leave herewith to transmit to you an Extract of the said Memorial, as likewise Extracts of several letters and other Papers We have received from the Governors of some of His Majesty's Plantations, on the same Subject; that you may please to receive His Royal Highness's Directions thereupon.

We are

Sir

Whitehall } your most Obedient and most  
Decem<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1716 } humble Servants

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr. B. & N. M.

Jo. Cockburne  
J. Chetwynd  
P. Dourminique  
J. Addison  
J. Moleworth

## Extract of Mr. Boone &amp; Mr. Beresfords Memorial.

We are likewise instructed & beg leave most earnestly to represent to your Lordships the Behaviour of the King of Spain's Garrison of St. Augustine towards Carolina: the Yamasees of all the Indians were the first that began the War, attack'd the English and murther'd them in cold blood, and they have ever since been shelter'd by the said Garrison, from whence by reason of their nearness to South Carolina, they not only prevent the resettling of many deserted Plantations, but are and will be continually murthering & enslaving the Inhabitants of the said Province, & robbing them of their Slaves, cattle &c. which they carry to St. Augustine, & are there openly bought by the Spaniards, & the Yamasees are by them plentifully provided with Arms, Ammunition & Provisions, wch they could not procure anywhere else, which is. We humbly apprehend a breach of the first Article of the last Treaty between the Courts of Great Britain & Spain; His Majestys Subjects in Slavery amongst those Indians, & others detain'd by the Spaniards with the Slaves, cattle &c so taken, have been demanded of

of the Spaniards by a proper Agent sent by the Government of Carolina for that Purpose, But the redelivery thereof refused under Pretence (after manye evasive Answers) that they had wrote to the Court of Spain for Directions therein; and as to the Yamasee Indians the Govr told the Agent they were Subjects of Spain, and upon that account he could not but receive & use them kindly, and also protect them against us; Of these particular & several other Hardships put upon Carolina by the Spaniards We beg leave to lay Accts & affidavits before you, and We humbly beg your Lordships will represent them to His Majesty in order to procure such necessary Powers & Instructions to be sent to the Government of Carolina as may effectually authorize them to attack their Enemies, the Yamasees or other Indians at War with Carolina wheresover they shall find them, although they should be in the King of Spain's Jurisdiction without which Permission it will be impossible for His Majestys Subjects of Carolina (their Enemies being so protected) ever to suppress them but they must always be spoild & ruined by them and We also humbly request & hope that Restitution of the Effects of His Majestys Subjects so taken by the Spaniards will be redemanded by His Majesty, and the Spaniards Breach of Treaty remedied.

Extract of a Letter from Col<sup>o</sup> Heywood  
Gov<sup>r</sup> of Jamaica, of 11<sup>th</sup> August 1716.

I have had an Act of near twenty  
(vessels) of one sort or other which have been  
seiz'd by Spanish Picaroons, & carry'd into St  
Jago & Trinidado, two Ports in the Island Cuba,  
where they confiscate both vessels and cargo, tho'  
come from His Majesty's Northern Plantations, &  
nothing on Board them but the Produce of those  
Plantations.

B.P.R.O. A + N.S. Vol. 620

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier  
Hunter, of the 15<sup>th</sup> November 1715.

The Trade of this Province has consisted chiefly  
of Provisions. We may reckon it considerably  
decreas'd since the late Peace by reason that the  
Spaniards do not permit our vessels to come on  
their Coasts, as they did formerly, having lately,  
as I am well informed, sent several ships, some  
of which are French with Spanish Commissions  
to guard their Coasts from that Traffick which  
formerly we had by private Communication  
with them.

B.P.R.O. A. & H. S. Vol. 620

Extract of a Letter from Brigad<sup>e</sup>  
Hunter, of the 15<sup>th</sup> November 1715.

The Trade of this Province has consisted chiefly of Provisions. We may reckon it considerably decrease'd since the late Peace by reason that the Spaniards do not permit our vessels to come on their coasts, as they did formerly, having lately, as I am well informed, sent several ships, some of which are French with Spanish Commissions to guard their coasts from that Traffick which formerly we had by private communication with them.

Extract of Lord Hamilton's Letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> June  
1716.

Since the Cessation of Arms, & the Conclusion of  
the Peace with Spain, His Majesty's Subjects in these Parts  
have contrary thereto, been often rob'd & plunder'd both  
by sea & land by Spaniards, & several British Vessels have  
been taken on the seas passing on their lawful Occasions  
by Spanish Vessels under Colour of Commissions for  
guarding their Coasts, and frequently by Vessels having  
no Commissions, for which no other Pretence has in  
some Cases been found then that some few Spanish  
Pistols or inconsiderable Sums of coined Silver of that  
Nation (which is our current Money) has been found on  
board, which they have pretended was Contraband  
Goods, some Vessels indeed have been seized on their  
Coast on Suspicion of Trade, & have been detain'd  
& kept without any Proof of their having traded,  
& without any legal Condemnation.

Of all which I have made repeated Instances  
& Demands for Restitution to the respective Spanish  
Governments without being able in any one Instance  
to obtain the last Satisfaction to the Parties aggrieved.

ed tho' I had given an Example of that kind, immediately after the cessation by causing exact Restitution to be made for Goods of a considerable value taken off Hispaniola the cessation being then even unknown to the Captors.

Extract of Lord Hamilton's letter of the 26<sup>th</sup>  
April 1715.

I have formerly given Accts of my Correspondence with our Neighbours the French and Spaniards since the first Suspension of Arms; I must own, that on the Part of the first there has not been the least Ground of Complaint, mutual Restitutions & good Offices strictly agreeable to Treaties, having pass'd between us; I cannot say, that it has been the same on the Part of the Spaniards, who upon various Pretexts have seized & confiscate many of our trading Vessels, and as often as Applications has been made to me, I have not fail'd demanding Restitutions from the Govr where such Seizures have been made but without any Success, many Instances of which will doubtless come before you from the Parties concerned.

B.P.R.O. A + W.S. Vol. 620.

Extract of Lord Hamilton's Letter  
of the 14<sup>th</sup> November 1715.

Many of Our trading Vessels have of late been  
attack'd + taken by Spaniards pretending to have  
Commissions for guardinge the Coast, whereby our  
Merchants are so discourag'd, that I look on our Trade  
to Cartagena & Porto Bello, to be now entirely over.

B. P. R. O. Journals B.2 vol 26 for the Year 1716  
 Whitehall 12<sup>th</sup> June 1716

At a Meeting of His Majesty's Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade & Plantations  
 Present

S <sup>r</sup> Jacob Astley	M <sup>r</sup> Chetwynd
M <sup>r</sup> Cokburne	M <sup>r</sup> Cooke
M <sup>r</sup> Ducommun	

Carolina M<sup>r</sup> Boon and M<sup>r</sup> Beresford Agents for the province of South Carolina attending presented to the Board the copies of an Address from the assembly of that province to His Majesty as also of a Letter from them to the said M<sup>r</sup> Boon & M<sup>r</sup> Beresford, the originals having been delivered, as they said to M<sup>r</sup> Secretary Stanhope to be laid before His Majesty, giving a state of the same & praying it may be taken into His Majesty's immediate protection.

14 June 1716

A Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Secretary Stanhope of the 12<sup>th</sup> instant referring to the Board an Address from the assembly of South Carolina to his Majesty as also a Letter from them to M<sup>r</sup> Boon and M<sup>r</sup> Beresford their Agents in Great Britain relating to the distressed condition of that province & praying that the same may be taken into the immediate protection of the Crown was read. Whereupon ordered that M<sup>r</sup> Boon and M<sup>r</sup> Beresford be desired that if they have anything further to offer in addition to those papers they would do it in writing at ten of the Clock or Thursday morn<sup>th</sup> next or sooner.

22 June 1716

Carolina Mr. Boon attending presented to their Lordships a memorial from himself & Mr. Beresford as Agents for the province of South Carolina relating to the Importance of its being preserved together with a List of Goods Imported & Exported there. for one Year before the Indian War, and Mr. Beresford afterwards attending presented a memorial from himself relating to the present State of South Carolina which their Lordships resolved to take into Consideration at the first opportunity

23 June 1716

Carolina Their Lordships taking again into consideration several papers relating to the present distressed condition of South Carolina the two memorials from Mr. Boon and Mr. Beresford mentioned in yesterdays Minutes upon that subject as likewise relating to the Bahama Islands were read whereupon ordered that those Gentlemen be desired to attend the Board on Thursday morning next and to come then prepared to make good the various Allegations of their said Memorials particularly that part of Mr. Beresfords which relates to the products of Carolina and the Bahama Islands viz! Rice Timber. Pitch. Tar. Turpentine Rogen Indigo Sill. Silver or Gold mines. Cochineal. Sugar. Fruitt Coffee olives Spanish Vines druggs and Cotton Wool. as likewise how the value of South Carolina is proved to be 709,763 £ before the Indian War

Jacob Astley

28 June 1716

Carolina W<sup>r</sup> Boon and W<sup>r</sup> Bensford attending with W<sup>r</sup> Godin and another Gentleman lately come from Carolina. W<sup>r</sup> Boon acquainted the Board that he was ordered by the Assembly of Carolina to return their Lordships thanks for their Endeavours to put that province under the immediate protection of the Crown and being asked how the Indian War there stood at present they said it was not yet over nor had they heard that any Advice was arrived at Carolina of assistance by means of Brigadier Hunter from the Indians at New York. That in their opinion that War could not be put an end to by Indians only without the assistance of White men. But it being observed to them that the province of Carolina had not complied with their engagement to Virginia for the assistance they have had from that Colony. W<sup>r</sup> Boon said that their first contract became impracticable but that the province of Carolina had allowed Fifty shillings £ month in lieu of each negro Woman they were to furnish and that he did not doubt but that the difference between those colonies would be soon accommodated.

The Board then desired to know of these Gentlemen if they were prepared as had been desired of them the 25<sup>th</sup> Instant to make good what is alleged in their Memorials relating to the products of Carolina and the Bahama Islands. to which they answered that they were as for Rice pitch Tar Turpentine and other Commodities they referred themselves to the Accounts of Imports and Exports inclosed in their Memorial delivered the 22<sup>nd</sup> instant. In relation to which W<sup>r</sup> Godin assured the Board he had several Bales from Carolina which he has sold for Thirty

Thirty three shillings a pound being glossy and as good in its kind as  
Piedmont Silk Mr. Beresford said that he had this year imported 20<sup>00</sup>  
which he had sold at 24 shillings a pound, of cochineal they produced to  
the Board a sample of what is imported from Carolina which their Lordships  
desired might be proved by some Dyer as to the growth of it they said it  
was an Insect bred in a Web under a prickly pear leaf growing near the  
Ground which being found wild in Carolina did not produce so large &  
flat an Insect as those the Spaniards cultivate and improve in Gardens  
which might be likewise improved in Carolina That pound for pound  
their cochineal prov'd as good as that from Mexico having been try'd by  
one Mr. Hibbard. And Mr. Bon said he had gather'd of it himself. In  
relation to Indigo they said it had been planted about twenty years ago  
in Carolina but left off by reason of the War soon after and their turning  
to Rice as well as the low rate of Indigo in this Kingdom which is  
now dearer But that if the Inhabitants of Carolina turned their hands  
to the producing of that Commodity some of them would be diverted from  
making far other Naval Stores &c without more people went thither. That  
the Indigo made in that province was as good as the Jamaica tho' they  
had the seed yearly from the said Island to prevent degenerating. the  
manner of sowing it being in the summer like Garden peas every year  
New seed As for Masts they said they were such of Cypress in Carolina  
which were much beyond those of New England Mr. Beresford having  
seen those of sixty feet being clear of any knots and 4 feet diameter  
at the bottom That many of these grow near Swamps & Rivers convenient  
for

for embarkation: besides that freight from New England to this Kingdom is dearer as for mines they had good reason for conjecture, there might be several as well as in the adjacent Countries and the Coffee & several sorts of Druggs had not yet been try'd it was not doubted but they might be produced in the Bahama Islands as likewise in Carolina. Their Lordships then enquiring how the value of that province was proved to be 709 763 £ before this Indian War Mr. Boon produced an assessment of the whole province from whence that calculation was made with regard to the assistance that might be expected from the Lords Proprietors in this time of distress and the application made by the assembly to the King They said that as to the first the Lords Proprietors sent only to the value of £150 for the relief of the Colony which the assembly had not received or at least took no notice of so small a matter, directing these Gentlemen as their Agents to make no farther application to the Lords Proprietors but to solicit that they might be put under His Majestys immediate protection That the address and letters from Carolina had been shewn to the Lord Carteret one of the Proprietors which he seemed determined to oppose They added that since the present Indian War the province of South Carolina had decreased 150 families out of 1400 And unless the same were taken into His Majestys immediate care it would soon be deserted

To Cokburne

4 July 1716

Carolina A letter from Mr. Secretary Stanhope of the 29<sup>th</sup> of the last month referring to the Board a letter from the Assembly of South Carolina to their Agents in London was read. Whereupon ordered that a Draught of a Letter be prepared to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to desire an Account of the present state of that Province, what their Lordships have done towards suppressing the present Indian War there and what provision is made for the future security of the said Country

25 July 1716

Carolina Mr. Gaudin attending produced to the Board two patterns of Scarlet Cloth the one Dyed with a Spanish Cochineal & the other with Cochineal from Carolina the colours appearing equally good, but that it took 3 times the quantity of Carolina Cochineal to dye an equal colour with the Spanish. Upon which he said that the Cochineal gathered in Carolina grew wild in the Woods & might without doubt come near to if not equal any other were it Improved and Cultivated in Gardens as the Spaniards do. Their Cochineal being at first no better than this first essay from Carolina.

Mr. Gaudin then presented to the Board a Memorial relating to misfeasances of Carolina and other Proprietary Governments whereby they

they forfeit their Charters which was read and he said in discourse that in Carolina they have burthened his Majestys subjects residing in this Kingdom with Duties to wch the Inhabitants of that province are not subject in particular to encourage their own Manufactures they have laid a duty of 3 pcent on our Woollen & other manufactures imported there That Madera Wines (purchased with our Woollen manufactures) imported into Carolina by persons not inhabiting there pay double what the same Wines imported into Carolina by an Inhabitant pay And that ships built here pay large Port Charges in Carolina Whereas the ships built in that province pay little or nothing of which particular to others of the like nature he said Capt. Michael Cole could better inform their Lordships

Jo: Cockburne